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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 18.— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

# PRESIDENT PATEL BATTLES WITH GOVT. OF INDIA.

## CHAIR'S ORDER IS SUPREME IN HOUSE.

### Clears Assembly Galleries Of Police And Visitors.

### GOVERNMENT'S VEILED ULTIMATUM.

### Issue Statement Justifying Police 'Bandobust.'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Though the normal agenda for the opening of the Assembly session was dull, there was considerable excitement in the lobbies owing to speculation regarding the possibility of the Hon. Mr. Patel making a statement arising out of the Congress boycott of the Assembly and the development that might follow as a result of Mr. Patel deciding not to permit the police to enter the inner precincts of the Chamber. He had, according to this decision, posted the Assembly staff who, it is said, had instructions to prevent the police from entering the inner precincts of the galleries. It was also rumoured in the lobbies that if the police persisted in demanding entry the President would clear the galleries and close them up.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S CLAIM.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, it is said, claims that policing of the Chamber, both inside and outside, is a responsibility of the local administration. Lobby talks showed that Mr. Patel took his stand on the basis of the Crerar Committee's report which, it is understood, recommends that the inner precincts of the Assembly Chamber shall be policed by the Assembly's own force.

#### Policing Of Assembly Chambers.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

While the Assembly met this morning amidst some excitement over the question of the policing of the inner precincts of the Chamber—which include floor lobbies and public and other galleries—it is understood that Government acting on the recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee have sanctioned the appointment of ten men for internal policing as messengers and door keepers. The report of the Watch and Ward Committee has at the same time been released for publication.

PATEL-CRERAR CONFERENCE.

It is known that Sir James Crerar Leader of the House had a conference with Mr. Patel this morning, but no details are available as to what transpired at the meeting.

It is understood that Government claim the right to place a limited number of policemen in the galleries as they are responsible for the safety of the President as well as the members of the House.

#### President Patel's Statement

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

President Patel on taking his seat rose and made the following statement:—

"Before I call upon the new members desiring to take their seats and take the oath or make affirmation, I desire to bring to the notice of the House a very serious situation which has arisen as a result of certain differences of opinion between the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on the one hand and the President of the Assembly on the other regarding the question of control over the admission of visitors to the outter as well as the inner precincts of the Assembly sector. The Government of India and the Chief Commissioner maintain that they being responsible for the safety of the President and other members of the House are entitled to take such measures and post as many policemen in any part of the sector with such instructions to them as they consider necessary and that they are the sole judgesof the adequacy of the protective measures in that behalf. The President of the Assembly on the other hand is of the opinion that his authority within the precincts of the Assembly sector is so supreme and his control so complete that his word as to the adequacy of the protective measures to be taken is final and that no measures which do not have his previous approval could be put into force within the precincts of the sector.

CRERAR'S LETTER.

Last night after the clock struck nine I received an urgent communication from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with a copy of a series of orders which had been issued by him to the police. I wish I could read these orders to the house but as the communication is marked "Confidential" I refrain from doing so. Simultaneously I received the following communication from the Home Member:—"Immediate."

Dear Mr. President,—The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has referred to the Government of India certain questions relating to the police arrangements for the protection of the Assembly Chamber. Its precincts and the Council House Building which, I understand, he discussed with you yesterday. The most essential of these relate to the proposals for checking the admission into the Council House Building and the presence of the police including uniformed police in the public gallery. These questions, after discussion, have been referred to the Governor-General and with his concurrence the considered view of the Governor-General-in-Council is that while supporting to the furthest reasonable limits the Hon. President's dignity in consultation with him with regard to the arrangements for protecting the Assembly and the public resorting to its precincts, if the Hon. President is not prepared to concur in the advice of the local Government which is in law responsible in essential matters of provision for protection, Government must take final responsibility for adequacy of protective measures on which point the authority immediately responsible is the best judge. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has accordingly been instructed to carry out his porposals in respect of the two essential points which I have mentioned above. I consider it, however, important that we should discuss the position personally and I shall be glad to meet you at any time to-morrow convenient to you before the Assembly meets.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. CRERAR."

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Mr. Patel continued:—The communication speaks for itself and needs no comment. As honourable members are aware the President of the Assembly had appointed the Watch and Ward Committee under the chairmanship of the Leader of the House to consider the whole question of precautionary measures to be taken and to advise him thereon.

WATCH AND WARD COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee recently submitted their report and the President has passed certain orders on their recommendations. The proposals which the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with full concurrence of the Government of India has put into operation from to-day after a full knowledge of the orders passed by the President on the recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee are in deliberate defiance of those orders and constitute a challenge to the authority of the Chair. To take only one instance, the President has directed that the Galleries shall be guarded by the Assembly staff and that there shall be allowed only one policeman in plain clothes in the public gallery in accordance with the practice in the House of Commons while the Chief Commissioner has posted four policemen in uniform in the public gallery. I have carefully studied the large number of orders issued to the police by the Chief Commissioner and have no hesitation in saying that, taken as a whole they seek to substitute the Government for the authority of the Chair in the whole Assembly sector, including the Galleries.

CLEAR THE GALLERIES.

In these circumstances I have no other course open but to direct that all the galleries except the Press Gallery be forthwith cleared and closed and that no further passes be issued to strangers until further orders. I hope the authorities concerned will in the meantime reconsider their position and I will also consider what further steps I should take to vindicate the authority of the Chair. I express my regret to those who might be inconvenienced by this order."

The President was applauded by the Nationalists and Independents and some members on the non-party benches.—A. P

GALLERIES CLEARED.

It took some five minutes for the galleries to be cleared of all visitors, members of the Council State and policemen. Sir Arthur Froom who was also present showed some hesitancy as he probably thought that the President's orders did not apply to members of the Upper House who generally sit in the galleries of the Assembly without a pass. But finding that every one else had left, he too did so.

MY ORDERS ARE SUPREME.

Dr. Suhrawardy asked whether the orders applied in the case of members of the Upper House as well.

President:—Yes.

The President then asked the new members to be sworn in.

Sir James Crerar meanwhile, rose and asked for permission to make a statement.

The President:—On what?

Sir James Crerar:—With passed to the statement you have just made.

The President:—I have passed my orders. They cannot be questioned.

#### WATCH AND WARD COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

—:o:—

The recommendations of the Assembly Watch and Ward Committee relating to the demarcation of functions between the Assembly staff and the police says:—

"We think the general control of the inner precincts should be placed entirely in the hands of the Assembly establishment while that of the outer precincts and the roof should be vested in the police who would intervene in matters relating to the inner precincts only when requested to do so by the President and that when they perform these duties, there should be a Convention established that they are acting upon the instructions received from the Chair. We need hardly emphasise that there should exist the closest co-operation and co-ordination between the police and the authorities concerned both in regard to the inner and the outer precincts. While we think that our proposals if properly put into effect will be all that is ordinarily required, we desire to suggest that it might be advisable as an additional precaution to have the assistance of one or two plain clothes C.I.D. men associated with the Assembly staff in the public galleries only. We are, however, definitely of opinion that no plain clothes men should as a rule be allowed into the members' lobbies. We also think that it might be found necessary on special occasions such as the Viceroy's addressing the House to make additional arrangements for protection. In such cases we consider that arrangements should be made separately as each occasion arises."—A. P.

—:o:—

#### Attempt On Viceroy's Life Condemned.

The House itself, on the non-official side, presented a striking change. The Swarajist opposition bloc which had functioned for six years was no longer there. Such of the members of this bloc as still kept their seats had been relegated to non-party back-benches. The rearrangements of seats had brought the Nationalist Party to the official opposition benches with Pandit Malaviya occupying Pandit Motilal's seat. Next came the Independent benches followed by the Central Muslims. The European bloc retains its central seats.

Attendance at the House to-day was by no means meagre, and no less than 19 members, mostly officials, were called upon to take the oath of allegiance.—A. P.

"UNCLE SHAM" IN AMERICA.

A number of questions tabled by Congress members since resigned were dropped out.

Sir James Crerar replying to Mr. Bhargava said that the book, "Uncle Sham" had been admitted by the United States Customs for sale in New York.

Questions by Mr. B. Das elicited

(Continued on Page 7.)

### SOBBING WOMEN'S PROTEST.

—:o:—

#### RUSSIAN ANTI-GOD CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

#### "Jix" To The Rescue.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Abhorrence of the Soviet anti-God campaign was pronouncedly expressed in Russian and other churches in Britain and abroad yesterday on the occasion of Epiphany (old style). The Christian protest movement of which Lord Glasgow and Lord Brentford are Presidents has received a message from the Bishop of London exhorting all believers in freedom to join in protest against the revival of methods of barbarism and religious persecution unknown for many centuries.—Reuter.

SOBBING WOMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Geneva.—The Reformation Hall where the League Assembly sits annually and one or two halls were crowded inside and outside and there were record meetings attended by heads of all religious communities to protest against the anti-God campaign in Russia. Harrowing accounts of persecution illustrated by films caused women to rush out sobbing.—Reuter.

### NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

#### Premier MacDonald As Chairman.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A communique states that informal meeting of Naval Conferees at 10 Downing Street this morning unanimously resolved that Prime Minister of United Kingdom should on January 21 be elected Chairman of Conference and after speeches, Conference should adjourn to January 23. Wednesday will be devoted to consultations between various delegations. Agenda for January 23 will consist of appointment of Secretary-General to Conference, appointment of Committee of all delegates to carry out main work of Conference and general statement by heads of Delegations of needs of their countries.

### THE MEERUT COMMITTAL ORDER.

—:o:—

#### Strange Conduct Of Officialdom.

—:o:—

#### BRITISH SOLDIERS VISIT JAIL.

The Secretary, Central Defence Committee Meerut, writes:—

It is reported in the Press that the Special Magistrate, Mr. Milner White, read his commital order to the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case in extenso. This is incorrect. The fact is this that the Magistrate went to the Jail at about 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1930, accompanied by the Prosecution representatives and a large crowd of police. He was in a closed car. The accused were called and the Magistrate showed them a pile of foolscap papers which, he said, was his committal order. He signed that and said that copies would be supplied to them as soon as they were printed. The accused knew about the committal order when they read it in the Press. Neither the Press representatives nor the Legal representatives of the accused were present at that time.

ANOTHER STRANGE THING.

Another strange thing is this that the Magistrate gave a promise that the accused should be allowed to go to the Court from day to day to examine the exhibits, etc. Accordingly, they prepared to go to the Court on the 16th January, but at about 11-30 a.m. they were told that they would not be allowed to go. It seems that things are being generally tightened up all round.

It is understood that on Tuesday, the 14th January, Mr. J. P. Mitter, the Junior Prosecution Counsel, went to the jail at about 2 p.m. and interviewed Mr. Kishori Lal Ghosh for a long time.

On Wednesday, the 15th January, a bus full of soldiers went to the jail in the morning prior to the Superintendent's reaching it. It seems that the authorities were afraid of some trouble cropping up. We are glad to report that nothing untoward happened and that everything was quiet quiet as usual.

## "WE ARE EVANGELISTS OF PEACE."

### Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Refutes Charge Of Narrow Nationalism Against Women.

### ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

### Lady Sykes On The Re-Awakening Of The East.

"The whole history of Indian culture is creative and it has been able to tranemute even the hostility of its enemies. All the circumstances of our national struggle must temporarily make us seem to be aggressively nationalist but I must assert we are first and last human beings and international in outlook. We are only nationalists by compulsion and by the tragedy of the circumstances in our country." This was the inspiring declaration made in the course of her presidential address by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Fourth All-India Women's Educational and Socail Conference held in the University Convocation Hall on Monday evening.

Her Excellency Lady Sykes in declaring the Conference open discussed the many and pressing problems connected with the education of women in this country said that the East was waking up from the sleep of centuries. "But," she added, we can receive inspiration from the glorious past of India herself. In this India of ours, which gave birth to administrators and warriors among her women like Ahalyabai Holkar of Indore and Rani of Jhansi, and in our own days to rulers such as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who has taken such an active part in directing and leading our movement, we have surely no reason to despair.

Representatives from all parts of India attended the Conference and the Convocation Hall presented a most picturesque sight. The proceedings commenced with beautiful songs rendered by the girls of the Indian School of Music conducted by Prof. B. K. Deodhar.

LADY SYKES' SPEECH.

Lady Sykes in declaring the Conference open said:—

We meet at a time of crisis in the history of India. India is on the eve of political and social changes of far-reachig and momentous significance, and none can foretell what the upshot may be. It is almost superfluous to dwell upon the enormous importance of the question of Women's Education at this grave juncture.

Let us take for example the subject of Nation-buliding, on which the future of India so largely depends. The defective physique of the rising generation has caused educationists deep concern, but no real progress is remedying this is possible, so long as there persists, behind the 'purdah', a body of conservative and reactionary opinion, which is responsible for a high rate of infant mortality, apathy in taking precautions against malaria and other preventable epidemic diseases, neglect of sanitation, and social evils like child-marriage and the dowry system.

THE EAST IS AWAKING.

The East is waking up from the sleep of centuries. We see what education has done for women in Turkey. Upon our shoulders lies the grave responsibility of seeing that India does not fail to rise to the occasion.

I do not pretend that the battle can be won without a struggle. No battle worth the winning ever is. In England, Girton College, the first University College for Women, was opened less than sixty years ago, and it was not until Englishwomen had won their spurs in the Great War of 1914-18 that they finally attained their goal. It is not sufficient to meet at annual Conferences and pass resolutions. That is the least part of our duty. The real spade-work begins when we return home, and endeavour to influence those around us, and in our own households put into practice what we preach in public.

PROBLEMS BEFORE WOMEN REFORMERS.

India has many pressing problems to solve as regardrs female education. Some of them she shares with the rest of the civilized world; others are peculiar to herself. Are we, for instance, to have separate universities for women, with their own curricula, or should Indian women, as in the West, attend the same universities as men? Again, if we accept the latter alternative, do we advocate separate colleges for women, as at Oxford and Cambridge, or do we prefer co-education such as prevails in America? Then there is the perennial question of English versus the vernaculars as the medium of education for Indian women.

One disquieting fact which I derive from the quenquennial report on education in India is that while the number of girls receiving education in the lower classes is fairly satisfactory, the numbers dwindle in the higher classes in a most alarming manner, so that the percentage of girls who remain at school after the age of 12 is infinitesimal. It is surely, a calamitous thing to take a girl away from school just as her education begins to enter upon its most fruitful stage. I spoke just now of the necessity of educating public opinion. We must try and educate the Indian public into dropping the old prejudice against independent careers for women. They must come to see that there is nothing derogatory in an Indian girl taking up teaching or nursing or business as profession, as her sisters do in the West. Otherwise higher deucation for women becomes almost objectless. But above all, we must beware of the common but fatal mistake of confusing education with passing the Matriculation examination, or winning diplomas or degrees.

INDIA'S GLORIOUS HERITAGE.

We have, then, much to accomplish. But we can receive inspiration from the glorious past of India itself. I was reading the other day the life of the great Emperor Harsha, who lived in the 7th century A.D., when Europe was still plunged in the darkness of the Middle Ages. The historian recounts how, at the lectures given before the court upon the

(Continued on page 5.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 9.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

## NEW YORK FUTURES 6 TO 8 POINTS DOWN.

### Weakness Of Liverpool.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable dry Goods market. The market opened at a decline of 3 points and after a further decline of one point, prices steadily recovered 6 points from the lowest level on scattered buying Towards the close a portion of the improvement was lost and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 17.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points and closed at 17.01c.

U. S. Port Receipts were 12,000 bales and Exports amounted to 19,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 3 points, but declined on marked absence of buying. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 1 point to 9.48 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Sakel spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 14.45d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with March 9.14 and May 9.15d.

The cotton markets have again become quiet and in the absence of any fresh developments all attempts to raise prices are meeting with a premature decline. This state is responsible for any outside support and in the absence of any adverse crop factor it is difficult harden prices. However looking to the sound condition of the situation we strongly believe that short sales are dangerous and prefer purchases on weak markets. The latest weather reports received here are somewhat unfavourable and a prolongation of the present weather will have a better feeling.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

During the week under review the market has been comparatively quiet and steady. Selling was restricted by uncertainty as regards the possible market policy of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, which was incorporated on Monday, and by talk of an intensive campaign with the object of securing an acreage reduction of at least 6,000,000 acres.

So far the A. C. C. A. has taken no definite action as regards prices, but many believe that it will bid or buy cotton at loan value, if necessary, for the protection of values.

Meanwhile buying is restricted by trade recession, which is beginning to show more importantly in current statistics.

It is believed that remaining supplies of old crop are firmly held.

Any marked improvement in demand is considered likely to cause advances; otherwise a fairly stable market is anticipated pending the development of acreage and crop prospects.

BALANCE OF CROP IN STRONG HANDS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state that the latest cable states the American Cotton Co-operative Association was incorporated on the 13th instant, with a capital of 30 million dollars. So far, the Association has not divulged its aims, but there is a general belief that it will bid or buy all the cotton at loan value, if prices are depressed by speculators. The Farm Board have appointed a representative committee to conduct a campaign for a drastic cut in acreage of 6 million acres. Owing to a better organisation at work now than last year, there is a hopefulness that the Board may succeed in enlisting the co-operation from Bankers, merchants and farmers.

It is said that the balance of the crop is firmly held by strong financiers and is unlikely to be offered on any recession until more is known of the development of acreage and crop prospects.

A latest cable from Memphis (Tennessee) states owing to unfavourable weather and a river bursting, 50,000 acres in Missouri and Arkansas have been flooded. Severe cold weather is reported from Texas retarding the Farm progress though it is considered to be unfavourable for the propagation of weevils. Large sales of cotton-goods from Fall-River (America) are also reported.

DOUBTS OF MATERIAL DECLINE.

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee quote the following from their Liverpool friend's letter:—

"It is just possible that in view of the pessimism prevailing everywhere, the consumption side is being under-estimate but little account being taken of the reasonable price level nor of the large percentage of short staple and low grade American cotton which will to a certain extent take the place of East Indian Everything considered, we have serious doubts about the possibility of a further material decline, and we think the chances are for a good recovery in the long run.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES:

—:o:—

N. Y. Highest 17.35 (11-27 a.m.); Lowest 17.29 (10-04 a.m.).

Reuter:—"Market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated the 18th instant:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:—"Steady but cautious market waiting more definite acreage reduction news, finance still acting as brake."

Messrs Hornby, Hemelryk and Co.:—"Very cold weather Texas kills weevil but delays farm work."

"Fall river report much improved."

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 81,90,000 bales."

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

Mar. close at s 8/11d. 1/4 1/4d.

May close at s 9/2 3/4d. 0.

July close at s 9/5d. up 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.23-1/4 up 3/4.

May per bushel dol. 1.27-3/8 up 7/8.

July per bushel dol. 1.20-1/8 up 7/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

Feb. 18.30—20.

Mar. 18.35—25.

Wheat Cable: "Weakness due to lack of demand. Liverpool disappointing after steadier America. Foresee no improvement without definite maintained demand for actual."

Linseed Cable: "Market weak, bulls liquidating, bear operators selling. Shipments larger decline will probably go somewhat further but do not think well of following the decline too far."

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 509/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116/ per ton.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

On Saturday London Market closed at a decline of 1/16d. China cross rate was four annas better to 2-0-12. Yesterday the market declined for Posh to Rs. 49/7 and Maha to Rs. 47/11. To-day the market is firm on better China cables and Posh delivery was quoted at Rs. 49/9, Maha Rs. 48/2 and Fagan to Rs. 47/6. The premium for Posh delivery over Maha is about Rs. 1/8. The local market is squeezed by bull operators and forward purchases are larger than the available supplies. Double options Najrana for Maha is Rs. 1/6 and Razan is Rs. 2/2.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ld.)

Bombay, Jan. 20.

London Ready 21-1.
London Forward 20-9.
China Opening 2-0-10, Highest 2-0-12, Closing 2-0-10.
America Cent. 45-10.
Ready 49-8.
Posh Opening 49-7, Highest 49-12, Closing 49-7.
Maha Opening 47-12, Highest 48-2, Closing 47-12.
Falgoon Opening 47-2, Highest 47-6, Closing 47-2.
Teji-mandi —
Maha 1-4
Falgoon 2.

GOLD.

Bombay Jan. 20.

Ready 21-6
Posh 21-6-3.
Maha 21-6-3.
N. City 21-9-6.
N. Manor 21-9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

| | Bombay, Jan. 20. |
|---|---|
| 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper | 66/ |
| 4 p.c. 1934/37 | 90/2 |
| 4 p.c. 1960/70 | 77/1 |
| 4-1/2 1934 | 95/10 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1955/50 | 36/2 |
| 5 p.c. 1939/44 | 95/10 |
| 5 p.c. 1933 | 100/2 |
| 5 p.c. 1935 | 97/6 |
| 5 p.c. 1945/55 | 100/8 |
| 6 p.c. 1930 | 100/1 |
| 6 p.c. 1931 | 100/14 |
| 6 p.c. 1932 | 101/11 |
| 6-1/2 p.c. Bom. D | 104/10 |

# STOCKS & SHARES

## RENEWED GENERAL SELLING.

### UNCERTAIN FEELING.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The Stock Exchange to-day show considerable weakness and in the absence of any buying prices declined. The market opened at about unchanged prices, but the decline in the prices of raw cotton and further decline in Government Securities arrested the attention of operators. These unfavourable developments caused nervous feeling and there was a steady flow of selling orders. Prices kept on sagging throughout the session and closed at about the lowest level of the day. In cash there was slight inquiry for Imperial Bank shares and Tramway shares. This buying sustained prices of these shares, but there was nothing like any eager or inquisite buying. The whole market is under an uncertain mood and we do not look for any sustained improvement of prices for some time. The tightness of money market and treasury bills are adverse factors. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 662-8 and gradually declined to Rs. 651-4. There was heavy selling pressure in Fazal shares which resulted in a sharp decline of about Rs. 15. The opening quotation was Rs. 458-12 and without any important rally closed at Rs. 443-12. Century shares opened at Rs. 246-12 and closed at Rs. 241-8. Tata Steel shares were also easy. Defds. opened at Rs. 260 and after an initial improvement of Rs. 2 prices gradually declined to Rs. 256-14. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 53-12 and declined one rupee. Bombay Tram shares opened at Rs. 135-8 and after fluctuating within a narrow limit closed at Rs. 335. Tata Hydro shares ruled easy. There was marked absence of demand and prices after opening at Rs. 1123-12 closed at Rs. 1113-8. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 736-4 and closed at Rs. 733-12. Imperial Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 1335. India Bank shares were placed at Rs. 23-8 and Centrals at Rs. 16-8. Union Bank shares were done at Rs. 3-1-6. Andhra shares closed at Rs. 631-4. Scindia shares closed at Rs. 8-9 and B. B. Petrol shares at Rs. 4-9.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 662, 50, 51.
Century 250, 41.
Colaba 126.
Crescent 67, 66.
Fazul 460, 41, 43.
Indore 342, 41.
N. Machowji 28.
Nagpur 437, 130.
New Great 150.
Pearl 248, 50, 38, 40.
Simplex 30.
Swadeshi 356, 51.
Burma 737, 38, 33.
Hydro 1125, 12, 13.
Tram 135.
Deff. 258, 61, 56, 55-14.
Ord. 53-12, 54, 52-12.
Bundi 15-4. 2.
Indian 237, 35, 37, 33.
Katni Ord. 177.
Alcock 270, 67.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 315
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 67/8
Bombay Cotton (200) 201, 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 201 651/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 430
Century 100, 241/4
Colaba Land 126/4
Crescent 100, 66/4
Fazalbhoy 240, 443/12
David 250, nil, 150
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-4-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200. 87/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4-6.
Finlay 100, 10y 82/8
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 147/8.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 77/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1025
Indore Malwa 190 (1221), 341/4 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 10.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 145
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 77-8
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1380.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 420.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil, 78.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 140.
New City Bombay 67-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 150.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 4a.
Pearl 100, 240
Phoenix 100, 290.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 60.
Simplex 130, 30
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 2530
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 100, 351/4
Tata Mill 25, nil, 27/8.
Vishnu Cotton 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000, 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 60, 2 xd. 93-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 77.
Central 16/6
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1335
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 328/12
Union 5/11 3/2.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15/2
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 3/8.
Indian Cement 237/8.
Punjab Cement 100, 10/10
Shahabad Cement 10y 136/4
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 12/8.
United Cement 100 6y 54
Katni Ord. 177/8
Katni Def. 625.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 61/11/ 790.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 113-114.
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 94. 94.
Gujarat 1100 2/4/8f. 77.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4/12/6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21, 69.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/61, 90.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f. 84.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 672/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 128/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 631/4
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 135.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. 1113/12
Tata Power 300 nil 490
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 145
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 146.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 260
New Berar 500, 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 510 xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 50-0-30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1750.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 9-14
New India Assurance 18-8.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, nil 267/8
Alcock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 183/12
Buma Uganda 12, nil 30.
Burma F. Corporation 733/12
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-8.
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Iron Ord. 52/12
Tata Iron Def. 256/4
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 53-4.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro Def. 106/4
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 103
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES

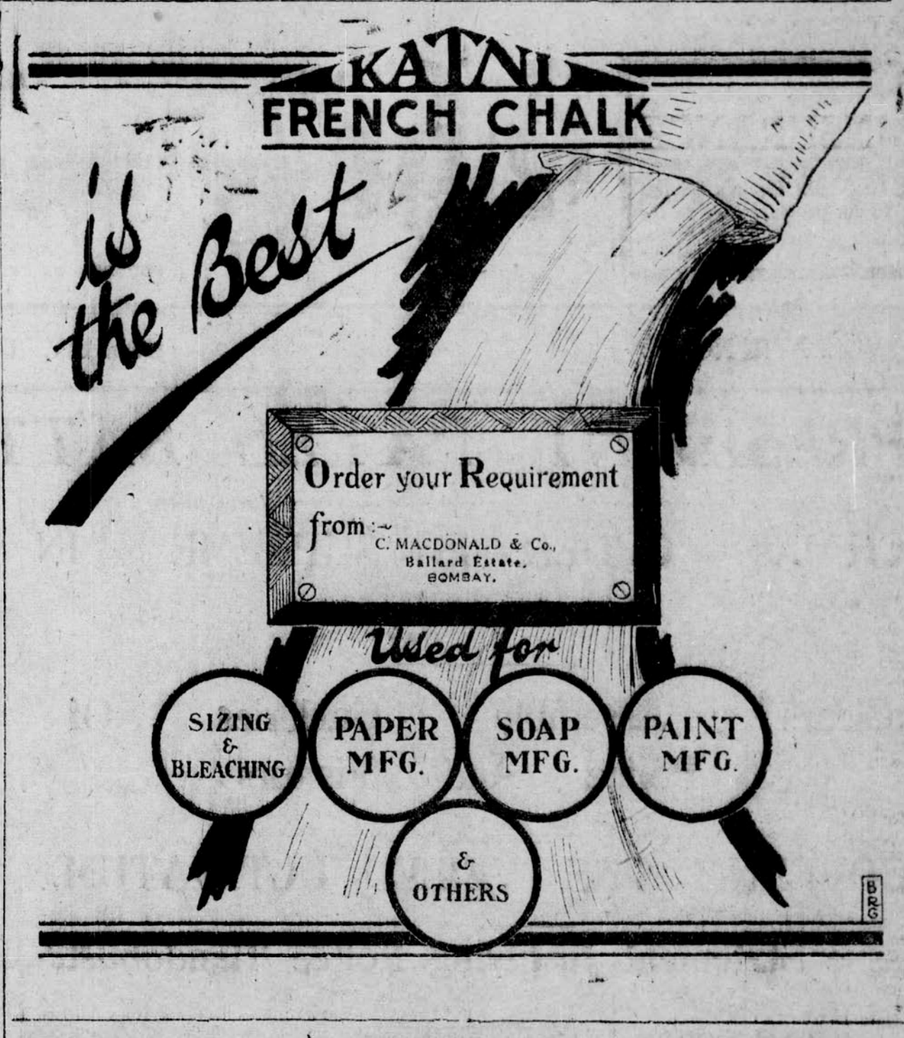
Tata 1st Pref. 130.
Tata 2nd Pref. 72
Andhra Pref. 970
Tata Hydro Pref. 1015
Tata Power Pref. 1002-8 xd.

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 300 | 58600 |
| Oomra | 1000 | 198000 |




# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

WEAK TONE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The local market was due to open at Rs. 303 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but opened easy at Rs. 301-8. There was absence of any important buying and prices declined to Rs. 300-8 on nervous liquidation by Bazar operators. Later on prices again declined on poor Liverpool opening advices and the market closed weak at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 299-4.
Broach J-A 309.
Oomra D-J 249.
Oomra March 254-4
Oomra May 260-4.
Bengal D-J 208.
Bengal March 210.
Bengal May 217.
Broach A-M Highest 301-8.
Broach A-M Lowest 299-2.
Broach A M Teji-mandi 16-8.
Broach J-A Teji-mandi 31-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

January 176.60 —2.30.
April 182.70 —3.60.
July 187.10 —3.50.

COTTON AND EXTREMISTS.

—:o:—

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The market once again shows nervousness with regard to the political situation and the danger of disturbances engineered by the Extremists, and it is high time that Traders realised that the activities of the latter are not doing them or the Country any good.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 2,628 |
| Central India | 5,518 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 2,039 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 720 |
| Berar | 4,520 |
| Central Provinces | 2,532 |
| Dhollera | 3,086 |
| N-W Provinces | 507 |
| Rajputana | 183 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,230 |
| Broach | 2,459 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 436 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 69 |
| Cotton | 25,927 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 1,475 |
| Linseed | 459 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds | 236 |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,334 |
| Poppyseeds | 4 |
| Groundnuts | 22,042 |
| Castorseeds | 72 |
| Rice | 1,737 |
| Myrabollams | 3,412 |
| Cottonseeds | 15,028 |
| Gram | 462 |
| Joowar | 298 |
| Barley | 165 |
| Bajree | 1,556 Tons |
| Coal | 589 |

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Ready prices record a rise of about an anna per cwt. Our Forward market has ruled steady today by evidencing a rise of about 2 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-4 per cwt.
S. S. Nirwana Rs. 7-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment February-March Rs. 7-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 7-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs 7-3-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12-6 per cwt.
January-March Rs. 7-1 per cwt F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—
January-March Rs. 7-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

| In full-pressed Bales | Since 1st Sept. 18-1-30 | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2,628 | 182,357 |
| Central India | 5,518 | 147,301 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 2,039 | 121,357 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 720 | 38,373 |
| Berar | 4,520 | 317,446 |
| Central Provinces | 2,532 | 162,006 |
| Total Oomras | 17,957 | 969,244 |
| Dholera | 3,086 | 39,496 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 507 | 117,019 |
| Rajputana | 183 | 18,118 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,230 | 86,807 |
| Broach | 2,459 | 24,616 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 436 | 40,901 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 69 | 12,39 |
| Cocoanada | | 100 |
| Tinnevellay & Cambodia | | 6,66 |
| Persian | | 205 |
| American | | 2,899 |
| Egyptian and African | | 30,147 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 394 |
| Total | 25,927 | 1,349,573 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Jan. 18-1-30

| In full-pressed Bales | | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,373 | 303,799 |
| Japan & China | 7,650 | 428,447 |
| Coast Ports | | 7,660 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 42,750 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 59,030 |
| Total | 10,023 | 841,686 |

—:o:—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay Jan. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 212/225 |
| Mathia | 235/242 |
| Khandeish | 245/252 |
| Akola-Khamgaon | 255/258 |
| Nagpur-Wardha | 268/278 |
| Barsi Kurduwadi | 243/250 |
| Jalna-Aurangabad | 245/250 |
| Nagar Vambori | 245/248 |
| Purna-Parbani | 265/285 |
| Khandwa-Sanawad | 253/258 |
| Indore-Ujjain | 251/285 |
| Miraj-Sangli | 295/315 |
| Coompta | 285/305 |
| Tirupur-Cambodia | 360/365 |

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 20.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 18-1-30: 7165000 1929-30; 7541000 1928-29.
Receipts yesterday 18-1-30: 12000 1929-30; 29000 1928-29.
Exports to date 18-1-30: 4715000 1929-30; 5380000 1928-29.
Stock at Ports 17-1-30: 2514000 1929-30; 2255000 1928-29.
Stock at Interior Towns 17-1-30: 1457000 1929-30; 1161000 1928-29.
Stock at Liverpool 17-1-30: 940000 1929-30; 1006000 1928-29.
Visible Supply 17-1-30: 5818000 1929-30; 5693000 1928-29.
Quantity in Sight 17-1-30: 12253000 1929-30; 12064000 1928-29.
Quantity out of Sight 17-1-30: 8189000 1929-30; 8642000 1928-29.

# POONA UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

versity, the scheme of closing the Deccan College and devoting the sum so saved for building up the Poona University, seems to be somewhat too fantastic to be immediately realised. And, after all, is it worthwhile spending lakhs of rupees on the erection of the University to produce only literary graduates to swell the now none-too-depleted ranks of the educated unemployed! I, therefore, think that if at all the new University is under consideration, those interested in the question should direct their thoughts and studies towards the construction and constitution of a Technological University such as the one found in England and other industrially advanced countries.

WANTED, A TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY.

Thus a University may be situated in Bombay or even in Poona, if it is found suitable. If this idea is seriously taken up, I do not think that either Maharashtra or Gujerat or Karnatik will be sparing in monetary help to make it prosperous. There is a keen demand for a Technological University. Young men of India want India, first and foremost, to be industrially progressive and commercially flourishing. The literary Universities whether of the unitary or of the residential type, are not at all calculated to bring about the desired result. I know that, what I have written is sure to be unpalatable to the enthusiastic protagonists of provincial partitioning of the present University of Bombay. But, though I do not discountenance the urgency of reforms with a view to the development of the several vernaculars and maintenance of particular cultures which both are said to be starving for want of nourishment from the cosmopolitan hurly-burly of the University of Bombay, I hold that, the cutting away of Maharashtra from all intellectual connection with the City of Bombay and the University of Bombay will not, in the end, lead to the lasting benefit of Maharashtrians from any point of view, in the present circumstances.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ALG | |
| | | VESSELS | |
| 25 Jan. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 8 ,, | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 ,, | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 22 ,, | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 8 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | NOW SAIL | 11,518 |
| 15 ,, | Rasmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 ,, | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 ,, | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 5 Apr. | Ranchi .. | DIRECT | 16,650 |
| 12 ,, | Rawalpindi* | | 16,619 |
| 17 ,, | Morea(Extra) | | 10,946 |
| 19 ,, | Rasmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 26 ,, | Malwa* .. | FROM | 11,000 |
| 3 ,, | Narkunda* .. | | 16,572 |
| 3 May. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 10 ,, | Rajputana* .. | BOMBAY | 16,568 |
| 17 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 24 ,, | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 31 ,, | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua .. | WITHOUT | 10,946 |
| 14 ,, | Comorin .. | | 15,132 |
| 21 ,, | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 28 ,, | Rasmak .. | | 10,857 |
| 5 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 12 ,, | Malwa .. | TRAN- | 11,000 |
| 19 ,, | Naldera x .. | SHIPMENT | 16,088 |
| 26 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 2 Aug | Morea .. | | 10,946 |
| 9 ,, | Macedonia .. | AT | 11,120 |
| 16 ,, | Narkunda x .. | | 16,578 |
| 23 ,, | Rasmak .. | | 10,852 |
| 30 ,, | Rajputana .. | ADEN | 16,567 |
| 6 Sept. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 13 ,, | Mooltan .. | | 20,847 |
| 20 ,, | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 27 ,, | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

* All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back | £100 | £72 |

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1930. | | |
| 3rd Apr. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 24th ,, .. | Dumala .. | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £105 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £56 | £ 98 |

## SHIPPING.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Sumatra Maru .. | 7th Jan. | 20th Jan. |
| Msigen Maru .. | 24th Jan. | 6th Feb. |
| Heinan Maru .. | 27th Jan. | 8th Feb |
| Shanghai Maru .. | 2nd Feb. | 12th Feb. |
| Shunko Maru .. | 8th Feb. | 21st Feb. |
| Honolulu Maru | 24th Feb. | 10th Mar. |

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Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1930 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd Jan | Alipore* .. | Straits China & Japan | |
| 31st ,, | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 14th Feb. | Rawalpindi .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 27th Feb. | Mirzapore .. | Straits China & Japan. | |
| 28th ,, | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 28th Mar. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 25th April | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 9th May | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 23rd ,, | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia, | |
| 6th June | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan | |
| 20th June | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 4th July | Rajputana .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. | |
| 18th July | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 1st Aug | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 15th ,, | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia | |
| 29th ,, | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |
| 12th Sept. | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 26th ,, | Morea .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan | |

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .... | £ 74 |
| Adelaide .... | £ 76 |
| Melbourne .... | £ 78 |
| Sydney .... | £ 80 |
| Brisbane .... | £ 82 |
| Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1930 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd Jan | Bandra .. | Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports |
| 24th Jan. | Varsova .. | Basrah via Karachi |
| 25th Jan. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi |
| 27th Jan | Vita .. | Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi |
| 29th Jan. | Karapara .. | East & South Africa. |
| 14th Feb. | Ellora .. | Mombasa Direct |

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leaves. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @22Jan. |
| *Kifuku Maru .. | 5857 | 14 Jan. | 25 Jan. |
| *Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 15 Jan. | 31 Jan. |
| *YoneyamaMaru | 5274 | 18 Jan. | 2 Feb. |
| *Nagano Maru .. | 3824 | 25 Jan. | 6 Feb. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @ 5 ,, |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Jan. | 13 Feb. |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @19 ,, |
| *Nagato Maru .. | 5901 | 11 Feb. | 21 Feb. |
| Yamag'taMaru | 3807 | 15 Feb. | 23 Feb. |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | 23 Jan | 9 Feb. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10599 | 6 Feb. | 23 Feb. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10500 | 20 Feb. | 9 Mar. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mai on | |
| Korea Maru .. | 20000 | 6 Feb. | 12 Feb. |
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22000 | 20 Feb. | 26 Feb. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

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The special features of this New Year Number are the accounts of the Congress and Conferences of the Christmas season together with the portraits of those who have participated in these annual gatherings.

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IN an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe.
A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health.
Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of climate on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other poisoning poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, etc. Guaranteed Free from Sugar.

"Rub It In"
for ACHES & PAINS
TO remove stiffness in muscles or joints—to relieve sprains, swellings and strains—to stop sharp twinges of rheumatism, sciatica, or pains in the back and chest, use Zam-Buk as an embrocation—"Rub It In."
This great balm contains rare herbal essences so refined that they are absorbed naturally into the tissues. Zam-Buk quickly drives out poison and pain; it removes inflammation and soreness in a wonderful way.
Rheumatism.—"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes Mr. M. A. Hussain, of Bain Hukak's Lane Ballygunge, P.O. Calcutta. "Although I had medical treatment for over six months, my condition failed to improve. Zam-Buk, however, rubbed into my aching limbs, soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."
Sprained Ankle.
"When I severely sprained my ankle the doctor prescribed Zam-Buk," writes Miss S. J. Choksey, of Hughes Rd., Grant Rd. P.O. Bombay. "He told me I would have saved much worry and expense if I had used Zam-Buk at first. Now I keep Zam-Buk handy and depend upon it for all injuries and skin troubles."
A few moments massage with Zam-Buk, twice or thrice a day will remove almost any pain.
Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box.
All chemists and medicine vendors
I.2.1657.
Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

## Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-30-E

## Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 2/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words

and

**ONE ANNA**

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

THE A. M. C. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, PAREL.—WANTED Two HONORARY ASSISTANT OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS and a RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER for the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital at Parel from the first of February 1930. Persons possessing special qualifications and practical training in Eye diseases need only apply with testimonials For further particulars of duties and terms see the undersigned at the hospital on Mondays and Thursdays between 4 and 5 p.m. D. D. SATHAYE, Secretary, A. M. C. F. O. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.
A 105

ARYAN ASSURANCE LTD.—Want some influential AGENTS for sale of shares. Local chief Agencies for Life business of the Company may be conferred on successful share selling agents of the Company in the respective localities concerned. Further particulars to be had of Mr. S. CHATTERJEE, General Manager, 7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

## WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

**The Bombay Share Selling Agency.**

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE to act as Secretary. Sound knowledge of Gujrati and typewriting essential. Apply stating terms to the HON. SECRETARY, The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, Bombay No. 3.
A 2143

WANTED.—A CANVASSER, having previous experience in Hosiery line. Must have sufficient influence in the market. Apply stating past experience and pay acceptable to SECRETARY, Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd. Gwalior.
A 107

## PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, origina. Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

## BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased inoffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

## WANTED.

WANTED—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS or L.C.P. & S., for the Birth and Death Registration Department of this Municipality for a period of one year at present and on a monthly salary of Rs. 55/- plus Rs. 7/- cycle allowance.

Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials before 8th February, 1930, stating age, caste, previous experience, etc. Pensioners with good physique may also apply. Private practise will not be allowed.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 18th January, 1930.
108

## THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Bank of India Ld., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1929.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd February to SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1930, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st January, 1930.
109

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STEELWORK FOR GOODS SHED AT NARKHED.

The Agent, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of steelwork, etc., for the Goods Shed at Narkhed.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/ per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Narkhed". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY the 18th February, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 16th January, 1930.
96

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the description of the property, as given in the advertisement appearing under my signature in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd inst., is the description which that land FORMERLY bore, but all which land is NOW entered in the Record of Rights of Andheri as bearing Survey No. 11 A admeasuring I Acre —18 Gunthas, and Non-Agricultural Survey No. 97 admeasuring 1 Acre-4 Gunthas; and the said advertisement should be read as if the above present description also of the property was given in it.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
Andheri, 19th January, 1930.
106

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
331, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

FREE GIFT
Full of up-to-date information and Home treatment. Send 4 As. Postage stamps.
366 Pages. DIARY FOR 1930.
Madan Manjari Pharmacy, 177, Harrison Rd., Calcutta.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GIVEN AWAY
TOTAL Rs. 3000 Rs. TOTAL
AT Rs 100 Every night
TILL JAN. 30, 1930
VICTORIA
VISIT VICTORIA CARNIVAL
CARNIVAL

VICTORIA CARNIVAL
GOWALIA TANK
Admission Annas Two

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.
N.B.—Special Cinema show at 8-15 p. m. Daily.
THE DUPONT BRITISH MASTERPIECE.
PICCADILLY
with
GILDA GRAY
JAMESON THOMAS
AND
ANNA MAY WONG.
Also the celebrated Dancers.
MISS THERESA NEPEAN
AND
MISS GRACE OWER
In the Dancing Sketch
"THE BONNET BOX"
Also the Red-hot Local Topical showing the
REVIEW OF TROOPS by H. E. THE VICEROY
and H. E. THE VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY.

Under the NEW MANAGEMENT
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
LAST INSTALMENT!
10 Final Reels!
"VULTURES OF THE SEA"
The Entirely New Serial
Starring
MISS SHIRLEY MASON
JOHNNIE WALKER
A gripping Mystery Melodrama on board ship where the only law is man's mighty Fist.
Also
A Roaring Comedy.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Big UFA Production
"TWIXT MAN AND BEAST"
Wild Animals appearing in this picture include 14 lions, 5 Tigers and 8 Bears,
THRILLS & AMAZING MYSTERY

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A Variety Bill
3 WARNER SHORTS
Including
G. MARTINELLI, Tenor.
CARLOS SEDANO, Violinist.
2 UNIVERSAL COMEDIES
"Income Tact."
"Love Birds."
Booking at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a modern girl.
Half-Temptress. Half-Madonna.
THE THREE PASSIONS
Featuring
ALICE TERRY
and
IVAN PETROVITCH.
A United Artists Picture.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
presents
"Rose Marie",
The World's Greatest Musical Play.
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mahalal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

Sis....
Mother's right hand in the home, father's confidant, friendly adviser to the boys, devoted nurse to granny and grand-dad ... And — perhaps because she has been doing too much — perhaps because she is at a trying time — there are days when her back aches, days when she feels exhausted and out of sorts. But, thank goodness, there's always
CAFIASPIRIN
in the house. One dose immediately banishes all pain, and restores vigour, well-being and cheerfulness. That is why folks call CAFIASPIRIN a "friend of the family".
BAYER

The Breatheable Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing how Peps may to the Lungs as described in the article below.
THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.
By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.
DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.
As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.
Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses
WHERE DISEASE LURKS.
Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.
¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.
*Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.*
PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

All-India Women's Conference, public concert, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9 p.m.

All-India Women's Conference, Garden Party by Lady Sykes, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Hard Court Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

Hard Court, Tennis Championships, Kennedy Sea Face Courts, 4 p.m.

"Building a Better City Series of Lectures"—Principal J. McKenzie's lecture on "Education and the City", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

### ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 4-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday the 24th instant. Her late arrival is due to bad weather experienced in the Mediterranean and to a protracted transit of the Suez Canal.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of 16th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 18th instant.

—:o:—

### Currency Dept. Accidents.

—:o:—

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th instant.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 17,96,148

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—

Silver coin in India 10,37,516

Gold bullion in India 3,22,235

Silver bullion in India 36,883

Securities (purchase price) in India 3,78,018

Securities (purchase price) in England 21,496

### Daily Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 20.

The weather remains dry over the country. The western disturbance is passing away eastwards through extreme north.

Forecast: Generally dry weather is likely to continue.—A. P.

### CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

#### Attorneys Beat Barristers.

—:o:—

This annual cricket fixture between the Bar Gymkhana and the Attorneys of Bombay, ended in a victory by 57 runs for the latter for the third time in four years.

Attorneys: D. Forbes 43, N. Suntook 4, H. Vakil 1, Khaokhate 2, Bunsha 0, K Bhagwat (Capt.) 74, N Madon 10, Pathare 3, R Mody 9, N Mulla 26, S Vakil 2, extras 6, total 180.

Bar Gymkhana: A A Fyzee 18, Purushottam 7, K Shavaksha 1, T T Barodawalla 25, A Mulgaonker 6, K Chaubal 37, S Desai 5, T Vyas 3, C Brown 13,, R K Desai 4, M Row 2, extras 2, total 123.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.

The All-India Women's Conference, Second Session, the University Convocation Hall, 9 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar's address on "Hindu Women's Right of Inheritance," at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 1-45 p.m. (S.T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and C. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

—:o:—

WALK-OUT IN THANA D. L. B. MEETING.—Nineteen members out of 36 members of the Thana District Local Board left the meeting as a protest against two arbitrary and illegal rulings of the President Mr. Shankarrao J. Zunjarrao.

Mr. K. L. Mekal at the outset requested the President to give priority to his resolution proposing change in Rule No. 27 (2) of rules framed under Section 35 of Bombay Local Boards Act. The President disallowed motion against Section 35 clear provision contained in Section 35 (6) of the Act.

After this the remaining five also left.

EDUCATION WEEK.—To-day's programme of the Education Week is as under:—

8-30 to 10 a.m. Demonstration Lessons. 12-30 to 4-30 p.m. College Practice Lessons. 6 to 7 p.m. Lecture on "Measurement of the Mind and its utility," by Mr. L. R. Desai.

—:o:—

WELCOME TO KHADILKAR.—Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge Maidan, to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to welcome Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar, etc.

—:o:—

EDUCATION AND THE CITY.—The fifth lecture in the "Building a Better City" series will be held at the Neighbourhood House tomorrow at 6-30 p.m. when Principal John McKenzie will speak on "Education and the City". and Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA.—The next annual anniversary of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya will be celebrated during the Easter on the 19th and 20th of April.

—:o:—

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY.—To commemorate the sixty-eighth birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekanand a public meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Mr. K. Natrajan and others will address the meeting.

A public meeting will also be held at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. with Sir Manmohandas Ramji in the chair.

### K. B. DASTUR'S SERVICES TO UNIVERSITY.

#### PENSION AND GRATUITY PROPOSED.

The annual general meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Convocation Hall, on Saturday next.

Professor K. T. Shah will move: "(a) That on the retirement of Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur from the office of Registrar on the 28th January, 1930, the Senate places on record its sense of very high appreciation of his long and devoted services to the University in that capacity since the 21st of October 1902 continuously; and (b) approves of the grant of Rs. 15,000 made by the Syndicate to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur in recognition of his services and votes the said sum of Rs. 15,000 as supplementary grant to be charged to the Budget of the current year."

To this the following amendments will be moved by Dr. S. K. Vaidya: "(c) That the Senate further approves of the grant of and votes an annuity for life to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur at the rate of Rs. 2,400 per year with a view that he may enjoy his well-earned rest without any cares, on condition that he does not undertake any further official duties in the University." "(d) That the Senate further approves of the grant and votes a further sum of Rs. 5,000, making the total sum of grant Rs. 20,000 with a view that he may enjoy his well-earned rest without any cares and on condition that he does not undertake any further official duties and attendant worries in the University."

PROPOSAL TO COMMEMORATE

Mr. P. A. Dhond will move: "In view of the retirement of Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur from the office of Registrar on the 22th of January, 1930, the Senate (a) places on record its sense of very high appreciation of his long and devoted services to the University in that capacity continuously for a period of over 27 years, and (b) thinks that the question of granting an adequate gratuity to Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur for his long and devoted services should be referred to the new Syndicate for opinion."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will move: "In clause (b) of the motion (i) 'substitute' the words "make a" 'for' "approves of the," (ii) 'delete' the words "made by the Syndicate." (iii) 'add' the following as clause (c): "and directs the Syndicate to prepare a scheme for submission to the Senate for founding a scholarship or prize to be named after Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur."

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

—:o:—

#### Girgaum Congress Committee Programme.

In persuance to the appeal of the B. P. C. C. this committee will punctually hoist the National Flag at 8 a.m. (S.T.) and Salute it. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar the Editor of the "Navakal" will hoist flag. A public meeting will soon follow when prominent leader will address the meeting on the terrace of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Congress House. The meeting will disperse into a procession. The procession will go through the Girgaum Back Road, Lamington Road, Grant Road Tram Terminus, New Charni Road, Portuguese Church, Opera House Tram Line to Choupaty.

All the Volunteers Corps, Swastic Leagues Gymnastic Institutes in the ward are most earnestly requested to come and join the function of the committee.

The volunteers of the committee will go round to the nook and corner of the ward and enrole Congress members. Posters for the purpose and handbills explaining the importance of the day will distributed everywhere.

All the Congress men and the public will please take part on that days function.

"EXPLAINING CONGRESS MESSAGE."

A public meeting under the auspices of the above committee will be held on Thursday, the 23rd instant at Jinnah Hall Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to "Explain the Lahore Congress Programme". When Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Nava Kal" will preside and the prominent leaders of the city will speak. The public are requested to muster strong on that day.

PAY YOUR CONGRESS SUBSCRIPTION.

All the members of the Managing Council and Members of the B. P. C. C. are hereby requested to come and pay their subscriptions at the Committees Office at the Congress House and sign the New Creed of the Congress passed at Lahore, between the official hours of the committee 8 to 9-30 a.m. and 6-30 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) or else they will automatically cease to be the members of the Managing Council of this committee and B. P. C. C. respectively.

## A PRINCE IN HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

### Dispute Over A Motor Car Deal.

#### NEW CAR FOR OLD.

The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Patkar at the High Court heard the notice of motion made on behalf of Prince Habibullah Khan of Bhopal against the Chamber order made by Mr. Justice Mirza in a suit filed by him against the Aimila Automobile Co. Mr. Justice Mirza had directed the Prince to deposit Rs. 1,000 as security for the costs of the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in February 1928 the defendants agreed to sell to him a Silver Packard 8-cylinder, 7 passengers touring car at a price of Rs. 25,000, and that they agree to take in exchange from plaintiff a 12-cylinder Packard Car and to give him credit for Rs. 10,000 in respect of the same. The defendants accordingly took possession of the Princes car, but as they were unable to get a new car they persuaded the Prince to take the sample car lying in their show room. Though the Prince agreed to accept it, the defendants, without his knowledge or consent, re-sold it to the Bhawalpur State. The Prince contended that the ownership in the car had passed to him, and he claimed to be given credit for Rs. 10,000, and also asked for damages for wrongful conversion of his car by the defendants.

The defendants contended that the original contract as varied by the Prince who failed to give instructions to them for a special body and equipment and colour of the car. For this they counter claimed for Rs. 8,520 as damages.

In this case the order directing the Prince to deposit security had been made by Mr. Justice Mirza on the ground that the Prince was not a resident of British India. The Prince, however, contended that he had been domiciled in British India, having been residing at Poona for the last four years.

Their Lordships allowed the Prince's appeal and set aside the order of security.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

### NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Jan. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 17.51 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 17.45 |
| Difference ... | —.06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 17.52 |
| Difference | plus 01 |

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Expectation 301-8-0

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.31 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.27 |
| Difference ..... | —.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.27 |
| Difference ..... | —.04 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 21 | 1 | 0 |
| Higher | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Silver Forward | 21 | 1 | 0 |
| Higher | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Tone of market: India bought.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

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Bombay, Jan. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 49 | 7 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 47 | 13 | 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 46 | 3 | 0 |

## WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 1.

Buddhist religion, the King's widowed sister sat by his side, and took a prominent part in the abstruse theological discussions which followed. In this India of ours, which gave birth to administrators and warriors among her women like Ahalya Bai Holkar of Indore and the Rani of Jhansi, and in our own days to rulers such as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who has taken such an active part in directing and leading our movement, we have, surely, no reason for despair. "Lift up your hearts." Let us go forth to our labours with what the poet calls—

"One equal temper of heroic hearts,
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

Imbued with these ideals we cannot, I think, fail in the attainment of our goal.

I have now great pleasure in declaring this Conference open.

LADY TATA WELCOMES DELEGATES.

Lady Tata, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then welcomed the delegates. She said:—

It is my privilege and pleasing duty to welcome you all, delegates and visitors, to this the Fourth Session of the All-India Women's Educational and Social Conference.

THE SARDA ACT.

The past year will ever be memorable in the history of British India as the year in which the Sarda Marriage Act prescribing a minimum age of Marriage was passed by the Legislature. The measure has received the assent of the Governor-General and will come into force on the 1st of of April next. Great efforts have been and are being made by the opponents of the Act to prevent its passing into law and since its enactment, to have it amended if not repealed. There is talk too of passive resistance in order to defeat the objects of the Act. I feel sure that all these attempts to thwart the course of a very necessary reform, will meet, as they deserve to do, with complete failure. The women of India will not tolerate any longer the system of child marriages with all its numerous evil consequences which are too well-known to need detailed mention here. What surprises me as it has surprised many others in India and outside India, most, is the opposition set up against the Act by a certain section of our Mahomedan countrymen. Islam does not prescribe child marriages, and it came as a surprise to most people when the Age of Consent Committee reported that child marriages were prevalent among Mussalmans in some parts of India and were not confined to Hindus only, as was commonly supposed. That being the case, it was clearly the duty of the Legislature to protect Mussalman children as well as children of other communities from the physical and moral evils of child marriage. I am glad that enlightened Mahomedans, including ladies like Lady Hydari have spoken out against this unreasoning opposition and I earnestly trust that their voices will prevail and that the opponents of the Act will accept it in the best interests of the mothers of the future generations of the great Mahmoedan community in India.

Since last year the Conference has widened its scope to include social matters as well. It took up the question of the revsion of Inheritance Laws and the abolition of Purdah and Polygamy as the chief items of work for the year. The result is that the following Bills are now pending before the Assembly. Mr. Sarda's Bill to give the widow a share in the husband's property—Mr. Jayaker's Bill to make better provision for certain heirs under Hindu Law, especially the women heirs. Also a Bill for the removal of certain xisting disabilities with regard to adoption. Also one more bill of his to further amend the Civil Marriage Act of 1872 to facilitate intercommunal marriages.

NEED OF WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The absence of women members in the Legislative Assembly was felt as a great drawback by the Supporters of the Sarda Bill, as women could have voiced the feelings of their sisters with greater directness and force than men to whom, nevertheless, our warmest acknowledgements are due for their bold and courageous stand for the Bill. There are several other social measure either before or awaiting introduction in the Legislature, and I earnestly hope that Government will realise the importance of having women members to assist in their discussion.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR WOMEN.

While on the subject of education for women, I would like to express my strong belief that primary and secondary courses for women should be especially adapted to met the requirements of the large majority who are destined to become wives and mothers and the guiding spirits of their homes and children. In this connection I should like to mention the Gokhale Memorial High School for girls conducted by Mrs. P. K. Ray in Calcutta, which I recently visited, and Mrs. Appasamy's School in Madras which, I believe, is conducted much on the same lines, as examples which may be followed in other places. There should, of course, be no barrier in the way of women who wish to embark upon professional or public careers following the ordinary courses of study in colleges and University as at present. In these institutions the practice in Bombay for a long time has been co-education, and it has proved eminently successful. Conditions may be different in other parts of the country, but in this Presidency co-education in colleges has become a cherished tradition and I see no reason to depart from it.

PURDAH SYSTEM.

A conspicuous example of the close bearing of a social institution on the education of women is afforded by the purdah system. There are a hundred reasons why Burma, Bombay and Madras, Baroda, Mysore and Travancore have the largest proportion of literate women in the Indian Empire. But the most important of theb, to my mind, is that women in these Provinces are largely free from the hindrance of the 'Purdah'. This point can be further enforced by the fact that even in these Provinces the proportion of literate women and female children in Schools among Purdah communities is less than that among non-purdah communities. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the 'Purdah' is detrimental to women's education and, from the purely educational point of view, the sooner it is considerably relaxed, if not totally abolished, the better will it be for the progress; of the women of this country.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

I have always felt very strongly on the questions of Caste and Untouchability. So long as these are allowed to exist in any community no social progress is possible. I, therefore, welcome on the grounds of humanity the growing public opinion, particularly among caste Hindus, against the sin and crime of regarding the untouchables as outside the pale of of civilisation. Several tempies which have been hitherto closed have within the last few months been thrown open in various parts of the country to these castes, and there is an influential movement to do away with the last relics of this most regrettable custom. A Bill has been drafted by Mr. M. R. Jayakar for introduction in the Legislative Assembly to relieve the "Untouchables" of their disabilities, and I am sure I am expressing the wish of all women present here in hoping that it will become law at an early date.

On the motion of Mrs. Fyzee Tyabji and seconded by Miss Lazrus, Mrs. Naidu was voted to the chair amidst applause. Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya then read the report of the activities of the Conference in the last year.

MRS. NAIDU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of her Presidential address Mrs. Naidu said:—that after the three eloquent speakers who had preceded her there was nothing left for her to say. Lady Sykes had struck the right keynote of the ideals of women's emancipation. Lady Tata, practical always, had covered the whole ground of the possible activities of the women of today, and the report the Secretary had given in detail the concrete achievements of the Conference. When so many educational experts and social reformers had spoken before her what was there left for her—a mere visionary, a dreamer and a poet, except to restate in other phraseology the identical things that had been put forward so ably by other speakers.

NOT HER FUNCTION.

She did not think that at any time was it her function to go into the details of life or life's manifold activities. Her special function and the function of men and women like her was to kindle, to guard and to cherish the ideals that made possible the achievements of humanity. She would, therefore, try to deal with the larger human issues that transcended race, creed and culture and became part of the great human contribution to progress.

REAWAKENING OF INDIAN WOMENHOOD.

Lad Sykes had reminded them that they were on the threshold of great political and social evolution and if anything was prophetic of that great evolution it was the re-awakening of the womanhood of India to a sense of its long lost responsibilities and duties.

FROM ROYALTY TO DEMOCRACY.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu alluded to the fact that whereas the first three sessions of the Conference were presided over by women of Royal rank when they were held in historic cities like Poona, Patna and Delhi, it was but fitting that in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay where all ranks were one and where all cultures were freely associated with one another they had risen from royalty to democracy and had chosen her, a mere servant of the nation as their president. She was proud of the honour they had done to her not because such honour was new to her as she had the honour of being elected president of the greatest political organisation of this country but because she regarded this women's conference as the greatest representative gathering of Indian womanhood.

She added that while the Indian National Congress was only a national institution the women's conference might justly pride itself as being the greatest international movement in India. Every one who was willing to acknowledge her life debt to this great land, not matter what her religion creed or race, was eligible to be a member of the Conference.

IN DEFENCE OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

The purpose for which the conference existed, Mrs. Naidu continued, was not merely to pass more and more resolutions for educational or social reform but they stood for something more profound, more intimate, more enduring in human value. The charge had been made against Indian womanhood that their genius had been one of isolation and exclusion and passive resignation in the hands of destiny, that they were bound by mere traditions and were unable to get beyond the fetters of dead conversions and ideas. She thought that conference was the triumph and vindication of her assertion that the genius of Indian womanhood included everything and was all comprehensive. The whole history of Indian culture was creative and it was able to transmute even the hostility of their enemies. That conference was the proof of the indivisible quality of fellowship of all women.

EVANGELISTS OF PEACE.

All the circumstances of their national struggle must temporarily make them seem to be aggresively almost exclusively Nationalist in their attiude towards life but she was a of her country. She was first and last a human being and she did not recognise divisions of humanity merely because of race or geographical barriers. Men made wars and created political and economic divisions for selfish interests and created combinations and groups of friendship and hostility. But all these were temporary shifts and the purpose of womanhood in the nation's of the world's life was to do away with these temporary barriers. They were evangelists of peace working for the attainment of the common rights of humanity seeking to stop exploitation of one nation by another.

NOT A FEMINIST.

Mrs. Naidu emphatically denied that she was not a feminist and would never be one. The demand for granting preferential treatment to woman was an admission of their inferiority and there was no need for such a thing in India as the woman of this country were always by the side of men both in the political councils and in the fields of battle.

On the motion of the Rani Saheba of Sangli supported by Mrs. Sirur a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Sykes and the conference adjourned till Tuesday morning.

A PROTEST.

It was noticed that while the work of the Conference had commence, Mrs. Sharda Mehta and some Gujarat and Baroda delegates were standing in the University Gardens. On enquiry they stated that they did not enter the Hall as a protest against the invitation of Lady Sykes to open the conference. Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Abbas Tyebji had also registered their protest in this behalf.

## LOCAL BOARD PRESIDENT IN TROUBLE.

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### Alleged Misappropriation Of Funds.

The Hon. Justices Mirza and Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the application made by Anandrao Balkrishnarao Dodhe praying that the case against him before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate be ordered to be committed to the Sessions Court at Satara.

The applicant was the President of the local board at Wai, in Satara District and as such he was in control of the funds. It was alleged that he misappropriated Rs. 255 which was allocated for Dharamshala contingencies.

In his application to the High Court, the accused contended that he was put to great difficulty in finding a pleader as the Magistrate was hearing the case at different places during his tour in the district. He claimed to be given the advantage of trial by jury or assessors at Satara Sessions.

Their Lordships rejected the application, observing that the case had proceeded before the Magistrate for nearly three weeks, and during all this time, the accused had not asked to commit it to Sessions. This was a case which was triable by the Magistrate at his discretion.

## BOMBAY KNIGHT FILES COMPLAINT.

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### Alleged Forged Introduction Which Cost Him Rs. 25.

—:o:—

*ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.*

How a bogus letter of introduction induced a Bombay Knight to part with a sum of money was told before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday when C. N. Desai alias R. L. Saigal and two others were placed on charges of cheating and abetment. The accused is alleged to have cheated Sir Chimanlal Setalvad of Rs. 25 by producing a forged note of introduction from the Deputy Accountant General of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

REMAND APPLICATION.

Sub-Inspector L. V. Akut in asking for a remand of the accused into police custody stated that the accused and his two companions came to Bombay from Delhi on January 6. The first accused, it was alleged went to the complainant Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on January 9 and gave him a forged note of introduction purporting to be from Mr Shanker Prasad, Deputy Accountant-General to the Nizam's Government and told him that he was the person mentioned in the letter. He told the complainant that he was a B. A. B. T. and that he had come to Bombay to study the conditions of the Bombay schools. He also informed the complainant that he had lost his trunk containing money on his way to Bombay and requested Sir Chimanlal to give him a sum of Rs. 15 as he had no money to pay the hotel charges. The complainant believing in the representations of the accused gave him the amount. After some time the accused again went to the complainant's office and stated that he wanted Rs 5 more which the latter duly paid.

The complainants' son then sent a telegram to Mr. Shanker Prasad enquiring whether he had given a note of introduction to the accused and the reply was that Mr. Prasad did not know the accused.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

A complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused arrested on January 18 at Royal Hotel at Cranac Road. [illegible] companions were also [illegible] the next day. The [illegible] course of their investigations came to know that [illegible] had come from [illegible] that they had similarly [illegible] one Mr. Desai in Delhi.

The [illegible] ordered the first accused to be released on bail of Rs. 150 and the second accused to be released on bail of Rs. 80.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1930.


## A SOLEMN DECLARATION.

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Sunday the 26th instant promises to be nearly as memorable as the New Year's Day which heralded the goal of complete Independence for India. For that day will the message of independence be conveyed to people in every nook and corner of the country. A legion of National Flags will wave in the air, symbolising the country's determination to win independence, and songs of independence will be sung by young and old alike. And ere the day closes millions will have made a solemn Declaration of Independence—a declaration which, of course, does not rule out the possibility, as we stated on Saturday, of peace and settlement with the British Government in the immediate future if the existing circumstances are so altered as to make an honourable settlement feasible. The text of the Declaration, as formulated by the Working Committee of the Congress is indeed worthy of the occasion. It is at once a vindication and declaration of Independence, and the important statements therein which speak for themselves, need to be most carefully noted. It begins by enunciating a fundamental principle, which no self-respecting nation can disown, that "it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. It is, therefore, "if any Government deprives the people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter or to abolish it". The Declaration then states that the present system of Government of India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. After vindicating in some detail the above indictment, the Declaration concludes with the following solemn resolve. "We therefore, hereby solemnly resolve to carry out the following instructions issued from time to time for the purpose of attaining 'Purna Swaraj'." The Declaration deserves to be written in golden letters, framed and cherished in every patriot's home.

It is necessary to point out that the Declaration imposes upon every person who makes it tremendous responsibilities. It will involve contracted sacrifice on an unprecedented scale. But that price must and will be paid cheerfully. It will mean enormous silent work among the people [illegible] all kinds of odds. But the [illegible] got to be done. There is far more glory in toiling for freedom than in enjoying it. It may be that to the impediments thrown in our way by the Government will be added those from backsliders in our own camp. But every impediment must be brushed aside or got over. We find that many do not accept the creed of independence or approve of non-payment of taxes. But every country has its faint-hearts and they must be suffered. They will swerve round when the Congress begins to succeed. We still hope that those who cannot help will not hinder. That hope we expressed in our leading article entitled "Be Patriots First." Sir Chimanlal Setalvad strangely misreads the article when he says that it "misrepresents the attitude and programme of the Liberal Party." If the Party actually carries out the campaign against the Congress which he suggests, it will carry with it its own condemnation without needing to be misrepresented or rightly represented. According to Sir Chimanlal, the Liberals "firmly believe that the declaration of independence by the Congress and the programme of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes which it threatens to carry out are not only calculated to retard the attainment of freedom, which is the common objective of all, but are bound to be disastrous to the best interests of the country." Is it necessary to reply that it is the birth-right of every self-respecting country to aspire to complete independence? And as to non-payment of taxes may we draw Sir Chimanlal's attention to what an Englishman wrote in our columns last week? Mr. J. D. Jenkins wrote: "Now it will thus be seen that Mahatma Gandhi in embarking upon a campaign of non-payment of taxes is simply resorting, (as Trevelyan has put it)—to an essentially English proceeding." Sincere Liberals have openly praised Hampden, Washington and Mazzini as saviours of their countries. Why should Indians emulating their example with non-violent weapons be regarded as enemies of their country? Besides, has Sir Chimanlal forgotten a resolution passed by a Conference, presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, of Liberals, Independents, Responsivists, Nationalists and others held in this city in April 1926? That resolution stated that the National Party which was inaugurated by that Conference might "promote as occasion may demand, movements for individual or group resistance to authority, for definite objects, on particular occasions, in particular localities." But we shall not press the argument further. Many allowances must be made for the consequences of long subjection to foreign rule. It is the good fortune of India that most Congressmen and its numerous sympathisers in the country have outgrown the slave mentality. And it is most gratifying to note that among these sympathisers are included prominent businessmen of Bombay, who have patriotically refused to follow the disastrous and craven lead of the Liberals and who have treated the bogey of ruin to industry which Sir Chimanlal has raised with the indifference it deserves.

## RIGHT ATTITUDE.

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A message from Delhi states that on the opening day of the Assembly Session President Patel, in accordance with his decision not to permit the police to enter the inner precincts of the Chamber, had instructed the Assembly staff not to allow the police admission into the "inner precincts of the galleries." He discovered that the police had been posted here and ordered the galleries to be forthwith cleared, excluding the representatives of the Press. In a statement to the Assembly which he made before members took their oaths and seats, President Patel observed that a difference had arisen between him and the Government "regarding the question of control of visitors to the outer as well as the inner precincts of the Assembly sector." The Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi maintain that being responsible for the safety of the President and members of the Assembly "they are entitled to take such measures and post as many policemen in any part of the Sector with such instructions to them as they consider necessary". He quoted a letter from the Home Member which was in effect a threat to him that if he was not prepared to fall in with the Commissioner's advice the Government of India would override his wishes. Mr. Patel very rightly differs radically from this view, and it is understood that the Crerar Committee appointed after the Assembly bomb incident supports him in his contention that he as President is the sole controlling authority in regard to the admission to that portion of the building which is under his jurisdiction. Mr. Patel justly characterised the Government communication as a "deliberate defiance" of the authority of the Chair. It must be noted that before the Assembly met Sir James Crerar had a consultation with President Patel which evidently had an infructuous result from the official point of view. In spite of this ten policemen were posted in the inner precincts of the Assembly camouflaged as messengers and door-keepers", a proceeding which was a gross insult to the dignity of the President, and through him to the House over which he presides. The public will cordially appreciate his courageous assertion of his rights on the part of President Patel. He has taken up a course of action which the Speaker of the Parliament of any self-governing country would have unhesitatingly taken if he had found the Executive attempting to browbeat him and to curtail his prerogative. We congratulate President Patel on sticking up for his own rights, and thus creating a healthy and important precedent. The Government have issued a communique which in effect is an ultimatum to President Patel and which betrays an utter contempt for the privileges and dignity of the Assembly. They gratuitously arrogate to themselves the task of protecting the members of the Assembly in defiance of the orders of its chosen head. We have no doubt, however, President Patel will not be cowed down by the threat implicit in their communique.

## BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

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Unquestionably, the Bombay Art Society must think, and think very clearly, of its aims, methods and activities. Their conflict and confusion have robbed the Society of its status as the premier independent art society of the Presidency. And the Society has thus failed to take advantage of the opportunities it would otherwise have secured both for the encouragement of artists and the education of public opinion. Last year the justification for the random arrangements and methods of the Society was sought in an unconvincing description of the aims of the Society. We then pointed out, without the slightest ambiguity, not only the inconsistency but the petty outlook behind the special pleading for the "amateurs". For, we believed that if the Society so determined it could helpfully influence the art activities of the Presidency. "Candour alone can," we then pointed out, "define and solve the problems of art confronting the Presidency." It is a pity that the Society should have, judging by its recent circular, left its aims unrevised and ambiguous and that it should still aim "particularly" at the amateurs and help generally the professionals. It is still worse that its methods and activities should create the impression that it has been pre-occupied with contacts with the officials, both of the Secretariat and the School of Art, and that it has made imperceptible efforts as an independent art institution to cultivate contact with the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people. The third party does exist. And it demands recognition. If the question of a permanent art gallery controlled by the Society is opportune, it is the sympathy and support of the people that will help the Society to attain it. What has the Society done to win that sympathy and support? What has it done to understand the demands of the times and respect the aspirations of the people? Nothing has been done, the Society confesses, for their "continuous interest in art." How can it, in the circumstances, pretend to educate either the artists or the public? Innumerable vital current questions of artistic importance have been agitating the public mind for the last several years. The Society has continued content to keep itself isolated from them. We earnestly hope that isolation will now be definitely broken. The Society should, moreover, establish its position as an independent art institution. Finally, it should endeavour to build its prestige as an art institution, as representative as it can be, of the Presidency, and, as often as it can do so, responsive to the newly-awakened wider art impulses and aspirations of the country. We hope the opportunities available to the Society at the time of its forthcoming annual function will not be missed. We hope we hope not in vain.

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## NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

The last day of the session of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly was occupied principally in discussing the Government proposals relating to the location of the Central Medical Research Institute and the sanction of various grants for research. Thanks to the persistent efforts of Dr. Moonje who warned the Government against the inadvisability of their ignoring the repeatedly declared disapproval by the independent medical profession of the official idea of locating the Research Institute at Dehra Dun, Government at last saw the wisdom of postponing the question of location and informed the Standing Committee accordingly. But that body sanctioned the grants for research on the express understanding that the Recruiting Board for the various posts to be created for the conduct of research "would be constituted in such a manner as would ensure the representation of the independent medical profession". The latter must exercise the greatest vigilance in this matter and demand from Government the taking of early and satisfactory steps to constitute the Board in a thoroughly representative manner and must also see to it that in the meanwhile the "four unspecified posts", meant to be filled by I.M.S. men, are not created through exercise of bureaucratic legerdemain. The indpendent medical profession must refuse to be ignored by Government. It did well to register again at a meeting in this city its protest against the proposed appointment of a medical Mussolini. It must assert itself also in the field of securing adequate opportunities, helped by State grants for conducting research. Research cannot be allowed to be a field reserved for the favoured, foreign few.

# POONA UNIVERSITY.

## "A NEW LINE OF THOUGHT"

(BY A MAHARASHTRA GRADUATE.)

The address which the Hon. Justice Mirza Alli Akbarkhan delivered on the occasion of the anniversary of the Fergusson College, has served to bring to the forefront of public discussion the question of a separate University for Poona, which had almost been consigned to forgetfulness after some public agitation, which it had caused two or three years ago. Mr. N. C. Kelkar also gave impetus to this idea in his speech at the social gathering of the same College.

**EXPLORE THE QUESTION CLOSELY.**

I, however, think that, before this experiment is undertaken the question of a separate University for Poona must be given a more profound consideration, based on the facts as they are, and not as they should be, than has hitherto been accorded to it, in the heat of the enthusiasm for the University. The crucial point is whether Poona University is likely to be successful and whether such a University will be finally beneficial to the students issuing out of it. I do not think that, these objects are likely to be achieved. In Poona, and in the rest of Maharashtra raw material for the University is, indeed, ready. But is it likely to be useful in respect of the ultimate product of a University, in accordance with the high and noble ideal of a University described in very glowing words, by Cardinal Newman?

**DIVERSITY OF VIEWS.**

There is no unanimity of opinion and feeling on this University. It is whispered that, even though such a University for Poona may be established, the Agricultural College and the Deccan College of Poona are not likely to be affiliated to this University, as they cater for the whole of the Presidency. Nor is it improbable that some of the colleges outside Poona, like the Nasik College, Kolhapur College, and the Sangli College, would rather have themselves linked to the University of Bombay than to the Poona University. Among Poona Colleges, those that may think of joining the University, there are undoubtedly overt and covert differences of opinion, which, when gingered up with personal jealousies and party rivalries, are almost irreconcilable.

**FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION.**

And even if all these difficulties were thought to be easily surmountable, another fundamental question remains, viz., whether such a separate University is at all calculated to fulfil the objects of its establishment! The divorce of Maharashtra from the Bombay University is sure to produce far-reaching deleterious effects on the future of the educated young generations of Maharashtra. Take, for example, the point about services. Maharashtra, being purely an intellectual province, does not possess, by all accounts, large fields for the absorption of the University products. The City of Bombay, being a vast commercial and industrial city, does unquestionably possess ever-widening and ever-growing avenues of employments for graduates that the University may send out. When once Maharashtra is lopped off from Bombay city and the University, it goes without saying that, the 'alumni' of the separate Poona University bearing the stamp of that University, will be refused employment by the various employing firms and industries of Bombay. These unfortunate persons will then be left to shift for themselves only in Maharashtra proper.

**WILL BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ...WIDEN ITS OUTLOOK?**

It is true that, as the Bombay University is a hotch-potch of various conflicting interests, different cultures of different provinces and their vernaculars do not get proper encouragement which they ought to receive. But then as the Senate of the Bombay University becomes more and more reformed and is brought into line with real democratic principles, these objects can be accomplished gradually through that University itself. Everyone must admit that, of late, the vernaculars are coming into their own, and there is little doubt that, if various representatives of the provinces in the Senate work harmoniously, similar other reforms may also be successfully carried out.

**FOOTING THE BILL.**

As to the cost of the Poona Uni-

(Continued on Page 2.)

# PROPAGANDA AGAINST HAJI BILL.

## RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOUR OF EUROPEANS.

(BY B. M. D.)

The following instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government of India, in the Legislative and judicial spheres, are dedicated to the champions of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination (alleged by them) to be involved in it.

**CREATING RACIAL SUPERIORITY.**

Mr. T. Rangachariar, who was a Member of the Racial Distinctions Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1921, says:—

"The result (of the Racial Distinctions in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, etc.) is:—

(I) The creation of a sense of racial superiority, if not arrogance, in one class of His Majesty's subjects, and the placing of a stamp of inferiority on another class, and in their own country, of His Majesty's subjects; (II) the Legislature of the country openly denouncing the natives of the soil as a class incompetent and unfit to try offenders belonging to a particular section; (III) a tendency to create a sense of practical immunity from punishment in the minds of European British subjects; (IV) the corresponding feeling of helplessness in the minds of the larger section of the population against offenders of a particular class; (V) to crown all, the resulting indifference among European British subjects to Legislation on Crimes and Criminal Procedure by reason of the existence of these particular provisions for them; (VI) also failure of justice.

"That this system has also resulted in gross miscarriage and travesty of justice cannot but be admitted. That there is such a belief amongst the Indians is notorious..... That this belief amongst the Indians is largely shared by responsible Europeans and local authorities in the country is amply borne out by the papers placed before this Committee."

**A JUDICIAL SCANDAL.**

Sir Henry Cotton, in his book "New India," wrote:—

"Assaults on natives of India by Europeans have always been of frequent occurrence, with sometimes fatal consequences. The trial of these cases, in which Englishmen are tried by English juries, too often results in a failure of justice not falling short of judicial scandal. During the past half century there have been only two cases in which capital punishment has been inflicted on an European for the murder of a native, and in both these cases no stone was left unturned by Anglo-Indians to obtain a reversal of the sentence. If a (British) tea-planter is charged with an outrageous assault upon a helpless coolie, he is tried by a jury of (British) tea-planters, whose natural bias is in his favour; but if, in any circumstances a conviction should ensue, the whole volume of English opinion finds expression in denouncing the verdict, the Anglo-Indian newspapers add fuel to the flame and give free vent to this protest in their columns, public subscriptions are raised to pay the expenses of the culprits, and influentially signed memorials are addressed to the Government praying for their release. An Anglo-Indian Defence Association has been organised in Calcutta for the express purpose of defending such cases. A paragraph is published in the newspapers headed 'A Planter In Trouble', and forthwith all the flood-gates of passion and prejudice are let loose."

Mrs. Annie Besant says:—

"It is argued that Great Britain has bestowed upon India justice and good government. She has been just in quarrels in which Europeans had no concern; but in matters between Europeans and Indians she has shown and still shows the greatest injustice."

(To Be Continued.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

—:o:—

**Folly of Being Too Cautious.**

Mr. Stimson, American Naval Secretary of State who is the head of the Delegation from the American Government to the Five-Power Conference, said, in a statement to the Press on arrival in England on Friday that he and his colleagues had come "full of high hopes and earnest endeavour to make the Conference a success". If Britain and America are anxious to make a genuinely "earnest endeavour" to effect an appreciable reduction in naval armaments, they must take courage in both hands and make their proposals as drastic as possible. Only then can they allay the suspicions of France and Italy and the smaller Powers. The "Times" says that the British Government "are rightly sensitive to the danger of bringing forward too drastic proposals which might wreck all chances of agreement." But the danger is that for fear of being "too drastic" Britain will fail to give a courageous lead and America will take the British cue and the mountain of mutual suspicion among the five great Naval Powers will remain as an obstacle to intimate understanding.

**Perils of Silence.**

Mr. B. Das has done well to interpellate the Government of India in a string of questions relating to the position of Indians in East Africa. A good deal of correspondence must have been exchanged on the subject between Delhi and Whitehall during March and now. It will be recalled that the last debate in the Assembly on the question elicited from Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, a novel doctrine about the functions and duties of the Government in India in this matter. They were, he said, "judge-advocates". Meanwhile the East African Indian National Congress has again emphasized the urgency of meeting satisfactorily the Indian demand about a common electoral roll and the deputation from East African Indians which visited this country and later England has on the whole found British political opinion unsympathetic to the Indian demands. What prevents the Government of India from making public the views they have submitted to Whitehall is a mystery. They have to thank themselves if this continued silence renders them suspect in the public eye.

**Wanton Waste.**

The proposal to spend nearly two and a half lakhs on the mere 'formal inauguration' of New Delhi strike us as wanton waste of public money wrung from the poor tax-paper. We do not think that any such costly tamasha is necessary. The New Capital itself is a huge white elephant. Originally estimated to cost six crores, it has actually cost more than twelve crores. And surely it is unedifying to parade before the world the country's incapacity to control Government's ruinous extravagance, not to speak of the outrage on its architectural heritage and tradition.

**Plea for Fairness.**

Some time ago the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation approved of its Sub-Committee's recommendation that the salaries to the Vernacular Final teachers should be raised to Rs. 45—1—60. In November, 1928, the Corporation went farther and informed the Schools Committee that the V. F. teachers' salaries should be fixed at Rs. 50—1—70. It seems, however, that the promised increments have not been actually given. On the contrary an attempt is now being made to persuade the Corporation to go back on its resolution, presumably in the name of retrenchment. We cannot believe that the attempt is fair to the teachers concerned or to the Corporation. We agree that the mere passing of the V. F. examination without any training is poor equipment for primary teachers. But having once been engaged because of the paucity of trained teachers, the V. F. teachers should be dealt with fairly. If it is felt that the V. F. untrained teachers should be gradually eliminated, the best way is to restore to them the facilities for training which, we understand, they enjoyed a few years ago.

**Artistic.**

John: "Is your wife artistic?"

James: "Artistic? Why, she is so artistic that she doesn't care how the soup tastes so long it is a pretty colour!"

# WORLD OF SPORT.

## "THROUGH MY GLASSES."

### What The Running Tells.

### HORSES TO FOLLOW.

All who attended the races on Saturday afternoon, were of opinion that no finer day's racing has been seen so far this season. For once in the way, we had the spectacle of every owner and trainer striving to win races and the sudden improvement in the form displayed by certain horses can be attributed to the fact that they were "on the job" to use a common racing parlance.

Unfortunately for racing on this side a Viceregal visit can only be an occasional occurrence or else the sport would certainly be all that could desired.

There were no prouder men on the course on Saturday than Messrs. M. M. Talib and Elias Samarji. They are the joint owners of that great Arab Walida who won the Irwin Cup. When the grey was being led in by his proud owners there was an outburst of cheers from a huge crowd who were not slow to recognise the merit of this sterling display from a really true-blooded horse. Walida has done enough to earn a well merited retirement but he will doubtless have a tilt at the Turf Club Cup next month.

NOFAL had a big following in the first division of the Mulund Plate, but he failed to figure as prominently as anticipated. I should trust this bay again as he did really well at Madras recently and there is no reason to believe that he has looked back on the form shown at Guindy.

Weight told its tale on PASHA who has been running well without meeting with the best of luck. I think a winning turn for Malone's grey is indicated.

HARVARD does not quite get six furlongs. Mr. Kelso's filly had plenty of weight in the dash for the Kingsclere Plate and only failed in the last half furlong. There may be a race for her that she can win so she is worth a following.

An accountable failure in the Lady Irwin Plate, THE GIRL FRIEND has proved an expensive horse to follow. Brace rode a patient race on her but her final effort lacked sting. The mare has been going well on the track but has so far failed to produce that form in an actual race.

Note FESTIVE WREATH as a likely future winner over a mile. This daughter of Invincible was one of the runners in the Haydock Park Plate and for eight-tenths of the journey was travelling very well.

CHABOOTRA should have been troubling the judge in the Aintree Plate had he received stronger handling from his pilot. I noted that he carried the rogue's hood as though there was the suspicion that he is a soft sort.

Keep an eye on BALLINALEE. The colt, making his first appearance since his return from Calcutta, ran fourth in the Aintree Plate. He should give an improved display next time out.

The Rajpipla stable failed to lift the Perth Plate for HIGHNESS could only manage a third, but SHIPSHAPE shaped favourably and should be nicely to hand for the Eclipse Stakes to be run off next month.

Horses for your list:—FLYING STEVE, CO-RESPONDENT, BLACK JEST and JALMOOD.

—:o:—

### PROMINENT TRAINER AND JOCKY WARNED OFF.

—:o:—

#### Local Stewards Get Busy.

—:o:—

"At the request of the handicapper, the stewards inquired into the running of the gelding, Mount Argos, in the Aintree Plate on Saturday last as opposed to his running in the Ayrshire Plate on January 4.

After hearing the evidence of Mr. Shantidas Askuran, the owner, W. Buckley, the trainer, and A. V. Bowley, the jockey, and others, the stewards were of the opinion that Mount Argos was deliberately stopped in the Ayrshire Plate on January 4, and, therefore warned both Buckley and Bowley off the Poona and Bombay Courses and all other Courses where the W. I. T. C. Rules are in force."

The action of the W. I. T. C. Stewards, which came like a thunderbolt, has been generally approved. The press has not had an enviable task in exposing the evils of racing in Western India. In doing a painful duty it has often incurred the displeasure of the authorities, but the very same people have at last realised that something is really rotten in the state of Mahaluxmi. In the past it was generally believed that the Stewards were deterred from taking action, by the threats that powerful stables would withdraw from racing if they were at all taken to task for malpractices.

The W. I. T. C. need have no such fears. We do not need the patronage of stables that cannot race on honest lines.

### ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.

—:o:—

#### Left-Ins For Classic.

Only 18 horses are now left-in for the Eclipse Stakes of India to be run in Bombay on the First Day of the Big Meeting fixed for February 1. The list is printed below:—

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Of Rs. 1,00,000, including a Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 57,000, and the Gold Cup will go to the winner. Rs. 20,000 to the second, Rs. 10,000 to the third, and Rs. 10,000 to the nominator of the winner. Terms for Horses foaled in 1925 and 1926 (i.e. 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting.)

Mr. Eve's Star of Italy.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Naughty Look and Jonathan.
Mr. Kelso's De Beers II.
Mr. Shantndas Askuran's Mount Argos and Tynagh.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shipshape and Highness.
Mr. Pine's Long Leign.
Mr. Albert Habib's Acumen.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Verdant Green, Cheerful Gift and Arch Druid.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Woolworth King.
Mr. D. Habib's Sun Arch.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Red Runner.
Mr. A. Lookmanji Eastern Bloom.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's Ballinalee.

NEWS FOR RACEGOERS.

We hear on reliable authority that many members of the racing fraternity are meeting shortly at a temple of Bacchus situated somewhere in the city to give a Thanksgiving in connection with the recent drastic action of the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. no Te Deum will be sung but Hosannas will be raised for the custodians of the Turf. Libations will be copious.

### HORSES FOR INDIA.

GAY DAY TO RACE HERE.

Well-bred horses are being imported into this country. Mr. Eve will shortly be represented in this country by GAY DAY and BULWARK. The former carried the mill magnate's livery in the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby of 1929. He ran third in the former classic but was unplaced in the Epsom classic. The son of Gay Crusader was considered a temperamental sort but it is to be hoped that he takes kindly to the game on this side.

BULWORK is by Beppo out of Fretwork a mare that raced in this country several years ago.

The latest Overseas advices state that Harum Scarum has been shipped to India. He is a brown colt by Tagrag—Barcala and has done very well as a three year in Ireland.

### POONA VOTES FOR STRIKE.

—:o:—

#### Enthusiastic Meeting.

POONA, Jan. 20.

More than 1,500 workers, including sweepers and gangmen met this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Razak and unanimously voted for the strike. The Staff Union members about 50 in numbers attempted to hold a rival meeting but failed and retired from the Railway premises. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Lady Sykes opened the All-India Women's Educational Conference at the University Convocation Hall on Monday 20th.

### TENNIS.

—:o:—

#### Hard Court Tourney.

The Bombay Hard Court Tennis Tournament began on Monday, thirteen matches in all being decided, while yet another had to be postponed when the score stood at set all. On the whole play was quiet and almost all the matches were decided in straight sets. R. N. Bhagvat succumbed to Hodgkinson after winning the initial set and this was the only three set match.

The following are the results:—

The results of the matches played on Monday in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament:—

W. B. Schleiter beat C W H P. Waud, 6—3, 6—1.

H. Kohloff beat T S Mahadeo, 6—1, 8—6.

O. Sutton beat Dawood Habib, 6—3, 6—2.

V. M. Merchant beat A H Essa, 6—3, 6—4.

M M Hodgkinson beat R. N. Bhagvat 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

L. Bunyan beat Sanghani 6—0, 6—2.

J. H. Kanal beat C H De Andrade 6—2, 12—10.

Ramnath Chopra beat P. R. Shirgaonkar 6—0, 6—1.

B. D. Jog beat N K Gadgil 6—2, 6—3.

A G Gupte beat J C M Maitra 6—1, 7—5.

B. S. Delaya beat K. R. Gunjikar, 6—2, 6—1

B. C V Mehta beat D. D. Yennemady 6—4, 9—7.

H. T. Parekh v. S. S. Padbidri (6—4, 2—6 (to be continued).

S N Belsare beat S. L. Tibdiwala 6—1, 10—8.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Tennis Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Bachu B Desai v. M. Kamruddin to be followed by Mrs. L. Race and Miss F. Race v. Mrs R Row and Miss Leelo Row.

Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.):

A. M. Pinto v. G R Bal, to be followed by Miss Montgomery v. Miss Dorothy De Souza.

Court No. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.):

V. P. Iyengar v. H T Flanagon to be followed by R. J. Gazdar v. Dr .D. Sabnis.

Court No. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T.):—

M M Desai v. D M Khatao to be followed by R F Vakharia v. P. P. Khorgaonwalla.

ISLAM GYMKHANA TENNIS COURT.

Cour tNo. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.):—

D. M. Pereira v. M H Raza.

Court No. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

N R Suvarna v. M M Jayakar.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA TENNIS COURT.

Court No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.):—

D K Sheorey v. V L Jaya, to be followed by S. J. Rao v. U. N. Thosar.

The following players should be ready to play on the first available Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Court:—

(1) P H. Daruwalla and H. N. Vakil v. R S Samsi & S S Padbidri.

(2) H. Kohloff v. B D Jog.

(4) Winners of S. L. Tibdiwala v. S N Belsare) v. (H. T. Parekh v. S. S. Padbidri.)

(4) Ahmed Habib & Dawood Habib v. B. C. Shah & Partner.

### SIMON COMMISSION REPORT.

EFFORTS TO EXPEDITE PUBLICATION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

It is understood that efforts are now being made to expedite the publication of the Simon Commission's report. The report is likely to be published in March.

Politicians here connect this with the King's probable opening of the new India House and the possibility of striking a far-reaching proclamation by His Majesty.

With this is coupled the Labour Party's well-known desire to introduce amnesty to curtail "repressive" legislation.—"Pioneer."

### UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

—:o:—

#### St. Xavier's College Success.

The Third Bombay University Athletic meeting was held on the Oval on Saturday last, Sir Dorab Tata presiding.

St. Xavier's College won the Sir Dorab Tata Champion College Challenge Cup. It may be noted that the Inter-Collegiate Sports have been held for the last eight years. St. Xavier's have won the Challenge Cup for seven years in succession. The Sir George Lloyd Championship Challenge Cup for the best Athlete of the day was awarded to Joaquim Saldanha. The Lady Tata Championship Challenge Cup for Ladies' Relay Race was won by the ladies of the Wilson College for the third time.

Sir Dorab distributed prizes.

The following are the results:—

Swimming Half-Mile: 1. Basrur V R (E. and R. I. S.), 2. Saher N F (St. X. C.), 3. Kadwa G M (St. X. C.)

Swimming 50 Yards: 1. Pavri E D (St. X. C.) 2. Basrur V R Golwalla R F (W.)

Wrestling Heavyweight: 1 Agarkar A J (St. X. C.) and Aser P M (St X C) (Draw)

Lightweight: 1 Natu N H (E and R I S), 2 Deshpande M M (G M C)

Cross Country Race: 4 1/2 miles 1 Basrur V R, 2 Nerurkar P N (St. X C), 3 Narayen Swamy B N (S)

10 Mile Walking Race: 1 Pradhan N N (W) 2 Wadia M R (St X C) 3 Pirzadu (E and R I S)

Boxing: Winners Saldanha (St X C) and Siqueira (St X C)

Runners-up: Irani F H (E and R I S) Parukh H (St X C) and Nazareth O C (S)

30 Mile Cycle Race: 1 Shroff J K (St X C) 2 Cooper S N (S) 3 Nanavati D J (E and R I S)

100 Yards: 1 Saldanha J 2 Heredia J N (S) 3 Saldanha C (St X C)

High Jump: 1 Coutoo G J (St X C) 2 Kulkarni V G (W) 3 Attawas C W (S)

120 Yards Hurdles: 1 Saldanha J 2 Heredia J N 3 Limbuwala R K (S)

220 Yards: 1 Saldanha J 2 Heredia J N 3 Saldanha C.

440 Yards: 1 Rubens J A (St X C) 2 Chico J R (G M C) 3 Bhandarkar K V (W)

880 Yards: 1 Bhandarkar K V (Wilson), 2 Rubens J A 3 Basrur V R.

Ladies Race: 1 Miss Cama K (Wilson), 2 Miss Petit C (St X C) 3 Miss Khergamwalla R (St X C).

Ladies' Relay Race: 1 Wilson College.

Relay Race: 1 Sydenham, 2 Elphinstone 3 St Xavier's

Tug-of-war: Elphinstone College

## GOVT. STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

### Uphold The Chief Commissioner's Action.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

In view of the statement made at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. the President with regard to police arrangements for the protection of the Assembly Chamber and precincts, and of the fact that the opportunity was refused to the Home Member and the Leader of the House to explain on the floor of the House the attitude of the Government, and the grounds for the action taken by them, the Government of India consider it necessary to make know the following facts:—

THE LEGAL POSITION.

"The legal position is clear and may be shortly stated. The Local Government, subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, is directly responsible for the protection of the Members of the Assembly and of the public resorting to the Assembly precincts. It is of essential importance for the safety of the Members of the Central Legislature and of the public that this responsibility, in order to be effectively discharged, should remain without doubt or diminution, in the hands of the authorities upon whom law has imposed it—a fact which the bomb outrage during the course of the last Delhi session has strongly emphasised.

The President, under the Standing Order has the power, with the approval of the Governor-General, to make orders regulating admission of visitors, but this no way conflicts with or replaces the responsibility of the Government for the safety of Members or the visitors who are admitted.

The President has claimed an authority and control in regard to protective measures to be taken within the precincts of the Assembly sector which law does not confer on him and of which the Government with due regard to their responsibilities under the law, cannot divest themselves.

KEEN TO KEEP PRESIDENT'S DIGNITY.

Nevertheless the Government has been desirous in every way of supporting the dignity of the President and has always been ready to make necessary police arrangements in consultation with him and to give fullest consideration to any views he may exprpess. On the present occasion the arrangements contemplated were discussed by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the Hon the President.

Two points of principal importance were involved, namely, check upon entry of strangers to the Council House building and the presence of police including uniformed police in the Public Gallery, for the purpose of preventing cognizable offences and of dealing promptly with the offenders.

GOVT. UPHOLD CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

These points, and especially the latter, were regarded by the Chief Commissioner as of vital importance. In this view, after most careful consideration the Government of India fully concurred. In these circumstances, it was incumbent on the Government of India, in the discharge of their own duty in the matter, to take the final responsibility for the necessary measures adoped and instructions in this sense were accordingly issued by the Chief Commissioner.

The recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee bearing on the functions and the control of the police did not receive the concurrence of the Home Member who was the Chairman of the Committee, and so far as the President has passed orders affecting these matters orders which have not yet been communicated to the Government of India his action exceeds his legal powers.

POLICE THE AGENTS OF GOVT.

Two points may be noted in conclusion. First is that the responsibility of Government is discharged through th eagency of the police forces maintained under the Police Act of 1861. The second is that the presence of uniformed police in public galleries, to which the President has now raised an unqualified objection, is not an innovation.—A. P.

## PRESIDENT PATEL'S BOMBSHELL.

(Continued from page 1.)

the information that a scheme for the appointment of Indian Trade Commissioners in Hamburg, Milan and New York had been drawn up in consultation with the High Commissioner for India and that final decision in the matter would be reached shortly.

IMPERIAL BANK AND GOVT.

Sir George Schuster said that the Government of India or the Imperial Bank could give a year's notice by 27th January 1930 terminating the present agreement between them. The Bank had given no such notice yet and the Government of India had decided not to give a notice for the present. There were many reasons why it was difficult to take a final decision at the present stage pending the Banking Committee's and the Simon Commission's reports. The Government had no intention at present of introducing a Bill amending Imperial Bank of India Act.

RETIRED MEN'S PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Young Army Secretary informed Sir Darcy Lindsay that as the R. A. F. was a fighting service it was not practicable or desirable that the force should undertake remunerative work connected with civil aviation.

A number of questions were put by Mr. B. Das regarding the activities of retired Government servants in England against the Indian Government's declared policy.

NO GROUND TO WITHHOLD PENSIONS.

Sir James said that Government pensioners were not subject to Government Servants Conduct Rules. Government, however, retained the right to reduce or withdraw pension in case of grave misconduct such as activities directed towards the subversion of Government or resistance to its authority. He added that there had been obviously no ground for taking such action regarding writings in the British Press by retired Government servants.

In reply to a question by Mr. Azim, Mr. Parsons said the question of the State taking over the Assam Bengal Railway at the expiry of the contract on December 31, 1931 was under consideration.

DELHI BOMB INCIDENT.

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After questions had been answered Sardar Gulab Singh with the special permission of the Chair moved a resolution not appearing on the ordinary agenda: "This Assembly heartily congratulates their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin on their miraculous escape in a dastardly attempt to blow up their train near Delhi and this House very strongly condemns the insensate outrage."

Sardar Gulam Singh said that Lord Irwin would go down to history with Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald as a great peacemaker. The House must show that while condemning the present system of Government it also condemned anarchy.

HOME MEMBERS GRATIFICATION.

Sir James Crerar felt special pleasure in associating with the resolution. The very cordial terms of the resolution recalled the Viceroy's message published in the press in reply to the hundreds of messages of sympathy showing that the Indian public opinion relised that those who resorted to such outrages were the worst enemies of their own country . (Applause). Sir James concluded: "I can only add that having regard to my own responsibility in the matter no effort will be spared to bring the perpetrators of this senseless crime and outrage to justice." (Applause.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the leader of the Nationalists, joined in the expression of condemnation of the dastardly attempt and said that such attempt would be condemnable whoever was the person at whom it was aimed. That it was aimed at the Viceroy had made himself popular added to the strength of condemnation.

Sir Darcy Lindsay on behalf of of the European group and Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah on behalf of the Independents, expressed similar sentiments.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The President wholeheartedly associated the Chair with the observations of the previous speakers and put the resolution which was adopted.

The President then gave a list of bills which had been assented to by the Acting Governor-General. These included the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

Sir B. L. Mitter presented the report of the Select Committee on Inland Steam Vessels Bill.

Mr. F. F. Baum was appointed to serve on the Dangerous Drugs Bill while Sir Hugh Cocke and Mr. N. C. Kelkar were appointed to the Cantonments Accommodation Bill Select Committee.

Sir B. L. Mitter introduced a Bill amending the Trnasfer of Property Bill.

Discussion resumed on Sir Bhupendra Mitra's motion for non-ratification of the draft convention regarding machinery for fixing minimum wages in certain disputes.

Pandit Kunzru moved an amendment that non-ratification do hold good, pending report of the Labour Commission. He said that the Labour Commission's report would be extensive and the recommendations would take at least two years to be considered by Government. In the interval he should have liked the convention tob e accepted by the Government but they could not modify the Convention earlier that ten years since its introduction. Hence they should not dispose of this convention finally and let the matter be kept alive and be enabled to be brought up at a subsequent date.—A.P.

### HOW THEY MANAGE. THINGS IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

#### Policemen Under Speaker's Orders.

President Patel's enquiry of the Clefk of the House of Commons of the procedure in that House elicited the following reply.

"Police constables of the Metropolitan Police guard the entrances leading to the Public Galleries. Messengers in the Department of Seargeant-at-Arms are in charge the galleries themselves. Two doorkeepers who are in the Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms are in charge of and guard the lobbies and floor of the House. Doorkeepers and messengers are controlled by Serjeant-at-Arms The Police guard all the places outside the Floor, Gallaries and Division Lobbies. A Police constable in plain clothes is always in the Members' Gallery. With that exception, the Police do not enter the galleries, Division Lobbies or Floor of the House, while the House is in session.

The last time the Police entered the House was in 1900, when the Speaker sought their help to remove some Irish Natonalists. Since that date power has been given to the Speaker to suspend any sitting in the event of disorder and it is anticipated that Police help will not be necessary again.

POLICEMEN UNDER SPEAKER'S ORDER.

The Police in or about the precints of the House of Commons are subject to orders of the Speaker who issues orders to the Sergeant-at-Arms who issues order to Inspector of Police who is responsible for seeing that these orders are carried out. The Police are appointed by the Metropolitan Police and are subject to their internal discipline, etc. The cost of the Police on duty in the Commons is borne on the vote of the House of Commons.—Free Press.

# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## CONGRESS PROPAGANDA BEGINS IN MAHARASHTRA.

(From our own correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Though the conflict between the principal resolution of the Congress and the resolution of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has placed the office-bearers of the M.P.C.C. in a fix, they appear to have begun Congress propaganda in Maharashtra, steering a middle course, as it were The secretaries have sent to all the Taluka Congress Committees the resolutions of the Congress in Marathi along with the M P C C resolution, and an urgent circular calling upon all to celebrate the Independence Day and to carry out the programme of the Congress with special reference to registration of Congress-members on the new creed, enlistment of volunteers, boycott of foreign cloth and so on. The resolution of the M.P.C.C. has been duly forwarded to the A.I.C.C. office and the action of the Congress President is awaited with hope and fear. In the meanwhile, in consideration of the revolt of Maharashtra against the Congress, subordinate Congress Committees have naturally begun to set up the standard of revolt against M.P.C.C. itself. At least one such Committee has condemned the M.P.C.C. resolution and asked the office-bearers to resign. Whatever it is there is no doubt that the Independence Day will be splendidly celebrated throughout Maharashtra.

N. M. VIDYALAYA GATHERING.

Mr. Kelkar as president of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya gathering gave very useful advice to students especially in the Secondary schools. He said it was appropriate that competitions in physical and intellectual skill should be rewarded with prizes. But I suggest that from next year, that prizes should be kept for versacapping. In the earlier years man's memory is receptive. Therefore students should be asked to commit such Sanskrit and other literatures to memory. Book-learning is comparatively less useful. What one can repeat is certainly more useful. We feel immensely rejoiced when anything we have learnt comes to our lips all of a sudden. For example, I whisper to myself any verses of Raghuvamsha, I feel transported with joy." On the occasion Professor Potdar briefly reviewed the history of the Vidyalaya which is very inspiring. It was started in 1883 only as a Marathi School. And now it has ramified into so many branches including the Mimamsa Vidyalaya. The schoo has sent out many eminent men. Mr. Parulekar who has just returned from America, Mr Jagtap, the Superintendent of the Shivaji Maratha School, Mr. Anagal, the Superintendent of the Bharat High School and many others are the products of the N. M. Vidyalaya. The school had claimed a large number of University prizes and scholarships also.

On the 17th instant there were in all 27 attacks of small-pox and 16 deaths. Various private medical practitioners have now secured permission to vaccinate persons.

Four Christian youths are being arrested by the City Magistrate assaulting Mr. Antony De Sylva and compelling from him a false pro. note. The names are:—1 A. C. Fernandez 2 Mathew Gonsalves 3 Babu Mahar and 4 David. The accused have been committed to the Sessions.

Mr .M. R. Jayakar is reported to have visited Poona yesterday. He is also said to have convened a private meeting with some members of the Liberal Party for discussing the present political situation.

MARKET RATE.

The form of Mr. B. V. Salavekar in the local press the Poona market rates. In the brief they are as follows on the 18th instant:—

1 Jaggery Rs. 22 to 24 per 'palla' (130 seers).
Red Chillies 24—41.
Ground Nut (Deshi) 31—33.
Jowar 15—20
Wheat (high class) 27—33.
Rice (Ambe Mohar) 30—40.
Cocoanut Oil 55.
Vegetable Oil 52—54.
Ghee 160—120.
Kopra 61—62.

New rice has come into the market. And business is at a high tide in all kinds, high or low, of rice.

### Alleged Rape On A Girl Of 5.

(From our own correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Kondiba Deoji Pote, a resident of Raviwar Peth, Poona City, lodged a complaint with the Police against Shankar Krishna Chaudhari for alleged rape on a young girl by name Parvati, 5 years old. The police have arrested the accused. The complainant in his statement to the police alleged that the parents of the girl were out, the accused taking advantage of their absence, went into the house on the pretence of drinking water and committed the crime. The child girl and the accused both were sent to hospital for medical examination. Futher enquiry is proceeding. This case has created a sensation in the city.

WOMEN AND MODERN EDUCATION.

"Educate our girls according to our need and taste. Do not copy others blindly" were the views expressd by Mr. Abdul Rashid in a well attended educational gathering at the Deccan Muslim Institute this evening. The speaker did not favour the idea of educating girls in the way the Europeans educate theirs. Another speaker was of the opinion that suitable education was not given to Indian children. No nation in the world had made a foreign language the medium of education as Indians did. Vocational training should be the essential part of education. Islam had issued strict injunctions regarding education of boys and girls alike. The Prophet had said "Learn from childhood to old-age, get knowledge evtn if it is in China (i. e. far off country like China)"

PREPARATION FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Much activity and agreeable awakening are in evidence every where in Poona regarding the celebration of the Independence Day on the 26th instant. Every day in the evening a public meeting is held where demonstrations in weaving and carding are given. Young or old all sorts of people assemble and views on Swaraj and Independence are exchanged and expressed. The open "maidan" in front of Shanwar Wada and the Budhwar Baug are the interesting places in Poona where much liveliness in politics and education is noticed.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The situation is the same as it was yesterday. The latet report shows that on the 17th instant 27 people were attacked by small-pox and 16 died. Parents are very busy and keen on getting themselves and their children vaccinated soon. Day by day more doctors are undertaking the work of vaccination and poeple also rush to their dispensaries for the purpose of getting themselves vaccinated.

### Mr. Shroff Asked To Resign.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. Mr. Chhotalal Shroff, M.L.C. was asked to resign his seat and the resignations of two office bearers was accepted.

# What the People Say

## LAND REVENUE PROBLEMS

—:o:—

A Rejoinder.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The "Times of India" has published a series of four articles on the above subject and here is a preliminary attempt at refutation of most of the inconsistencies of the articles. The Bardoli Satyagraha has evinced deep interest and the peaceful and effective work for intensive and extensive agitation to preserve the just and fair rights of poor peasants has received acclamation from different persons of diverse political parties. The campaign is not "notorious" but "meritorious" in the sense that the present Government had to yield to the demands of the people and a plea of inquiry resulted in lessening the heans, unwarranted and unsolicited taxation. "A Student" says: "The public has not had a fair chance of getting a clear idea of the merits of the case", but the long-standing struggle and the clarification of issues by Sardar Vallabhbhai and the statements of some members of the local Legislative Council corroborate the view that the public were fully cognizant of the facts and figures and the struggle was based on just and legitimate demands clearly worded and explicitly explained.

A plea is put forward by comparing agricultural produce and prices, but the abject poverty of India and the heavy debts accompanied by high usurious interests are a sufficient reply to a necessary reduction of taxation on land and the 'real' income plea should be studied. The strained financial resources of the Presidency are not due to reduction in land revenues, but in the heavy expenditure projects like the Back Bay scheme which swallow most of the money. The settled policy of the Government should be to relieve the poor peasants from heavy taxation and increase facilities for educating the agricultural population of the Presidency. Primary education entails a good sum, but the plea of increase of land revenue is not so convincing. Bardoli is a conspicuous instance of opening the eyes of the present Government towards the inconsistencies of the system and that the wire-pulling has resulted in a failure. The controversy about land revenue as a tax on land or a rent on land has filled volumes and has troubled all economists, but still the conflict remains unsettled. The existing scale of assessment whether liberal or low makes every economist think of the social and economic position of the persons directly concerned. Mr. N. C. Kelkar is quite right when he says: "The real issue, however, is not so much what it actually is, but what it ought to be." It is no use saying that one-third was taken in Akbar's time and that one-half is taken in some Indian States or one-fourth is taken in dream-land, but it is necessary to see the capacity of taxation and side by side the convenience. Readers may judge the local conditions and the poor means of the farmers and will see that any increase in the land revenue system at the present time is detrimental to the agricultural population of the Presidency and the result will be deleterious. The trend of Indian national mind is in favour of retaining a reasonable share and it is universally acknowledged that the land revenue policy of the present Government necessitates an immediate change for bettering the people and maintaining a normal level of prices and wages. High prices have not resulted in high wages and the wage-earner is the loser thereby.

The plea of age-old arguments for taxation is unconvincing because every form of revenue or expenditure requires a change according to the shifting necessities of time and the conditions existing of the object. The Bardoli inquiry conducted by the Government has made the same Government to revise the rates of taxation. The "general considerations" of Bardoli are referred as mere suggestions, but they should be the grounds on which the present Government should adopt all new changes. The critical political situation of India requires a careful handling of problems like this. To any one interested in this topic it is advisable to read the report of Bardoli Satyagraha. One is really inclined to congratulate "A Student" in his brave and good attempt to justify the policy stated therein. The public is warned against inconsistencies and defects and is requested to see it in the "real" spirit.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKALAL B. KAPASI.

## RURAL PROGRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—A tourist on the Bombay Poona Road met with a very pleasing scene in a rural gathering of the residents of the villages of Khari and Pakhadi in North Salsette consisting purley of the agricultural class. It commenced with Bhajan prayers at the village temple (Shri Vithoba) and ended in a short meeting of the mass gathered. The few words addressed by the headmen related to the need of social and moral uplift of the agriculturists as a class. The mass was exhorted to realise the need of village sanitation and prominently the education of the village boys and parents were advised to see their boys immediately enlisted in the school.

Most of the speakers expressed their regret for the disappointments they have to face in their endeavours towards rural uplift in general. Sanitation being a transferred subject they were at a loss to know whom to resort for measures to impress its need on the illiterate villager. Matters pertaining to improvement of water supply, facilities of approaches to and removal of encroachments on roads inside the rural areas are not attended to by the Mahal Authorities even after being represented year after year.

The gathering ended with an imposing function of singing of the usual "National Anthem" and distribution of "Tilgul" to celebrate "Makarat Sankrat Day". —Yours, etc.,

"AN IMPRESSED TOURIST".

## "SANTA CRUZ AGITATED."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Youth League" (evidently "Youth Leaguer") has rendered a distinct service to the Santa Cruz public by drawing pointed attention to the action of the Managing Committee of the Anandilal Poddar School to invite the Governor on the school formally to open the premises. It is a very sad fact also that Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta who was so prominently connected with the Congress and Youth League, should have agreed to read the welcome address to the Governor.

A meeting of the Youth League Committee has been convened and it is to be hoped will call upon Mr. Jaisukhlal to resign the Presidentship of the League Forthwith.

It is to be hoped that the parents of children also will not send their children to the school when the Governor comes, and thus demonstrate their resentment against this most ill-advised measure of the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

B. U. HANIANGADI.

Santa Cruz,
January 19.

## THE RUSSEL EYEWASH.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The genuine pill administered in public by no less a personality than the Under-Secretary of State for India, ought to be a sufficient dose for Sapru-Jinnah-Jayakar-Sethna-Setalvad and Co. to cure them of their over-rising fever of unconditional participation in the so-called Round Table Conference. The high hopes they entertain, in spite of the naked negation that the undisputed head of the united India and Pundit Motilal were able to exact from the Viceroy, have been shattered to pieces by this well-timed public utterance of Earl Russell. To my mind, India has good reason to congratulate Earl Russell more than Benn and Irwin. He has done a noble service to the cause of India, though unconsciously, in strengthening the stronger hands of the Indian National Congress. The rising fever of going to the Press denouncing the Lahore deliberations ought now to subside, because of the Russell eyewash. For the good of India, they ought to allow others their own way, as long as they have no courage to prefer the mass arena as their field of action to the spacious, luxurious and palatial halls of the Legislatures. One concurs with Mr. Jayakar when he describes Mahatma as the victim of logic, but, unfortunately, for Mr. Jayakar, the conclusion arrived at by Mahatmaji has been proved to be valid by practical as well as theoretical logic while Mr. Jayakar's eye fails to notice an undistributed middle in his syllogism owing to his bursting enthusiasm. Now is the time for the masses not to listen to these over-talkative dissentients and commit themselves wholeheartedly to the programme that has been chalked out by the Congress irrespective of caste and creed. Instead of advising the youths to disobey the lead of Mahatmaji from within the four walls of his chamber, Mr. Jinnah will do well to come out in the Youth Leagues and convert the youths to his stagnant politics. The youths of the country have an unflinching faith in Mahatma. It is only he who can keep pace with the masses and youths as well as check their unruliness and one who can command boldly "march forward". Let everyone do one's duty to the Motherland by bearing in mind that "the battles of freedom are not won by words but by deeds". Bande Mataram.—Yours, etc.,

PRANLAL A. MERCHANT.

Poona, Jan. 8.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Earl Russel's statement may have come as a surprise to Sir Phiroze Sethna or to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

While it is nothing strange, I welcome it—only from this point of view that it will serve as a bitter dose of British kindness.

The Liberals, who are so keen on participation in the mock Round Table Conference, which is, to be sure, going to give them a rich harvest of disappointments, will be disillusioned in their demands, thereafter.

In his "Reflections on the French Revolution", Burke remarks: "Better to be despised for too much apprehension than to be applauded for too confident a security."

The above statement, when applied to the present-day Indian politics only serves to justify the attitude of the Congress.

Perhaps, many of your readers are not aware of the fact that while the loud speakers worked well at Lahore throughout the Congress week, they failed when Mr. N. C. Kelkar rose to speak. It was fortunate for him that the 15,000 of the Congress audience did not all hear him, or else his fate would have demanded pity.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will, due to his Responsivist activities, receive a cushioned seat at London, but he will return a sadder and wiser man, for he will be left without support.

I only pray that the Liberals may withdraw entirely from politics. They would do a greater service to the country than they otherwise do.—Yours, etc.,

"LIB-ME-MY."

Poona.

—:o:—

## A QUERY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Certified auditors assert "even in Great Britain, where generally tax-payers are better informed than in this country under the British Income Tax Act of 1918. No person other than a barrister, advocate, solicitor or a chartered or an incorported accountant is allowed to represent assessees in their taxation proceedings."

Will some of your enlightened readers spare the trouble to say how far the assertion is true? For reference we suggest "Dowell's Income Tax Law."—Yours, etc.,

A QUERISTS.

—:o:—

## Mr. Surve's Candidature.

—:o:—

Mr. A. N. Surve proposes to offer himself as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay City North constituency.

## "THE VOICE OF ARYAVARTA."

—:o:—

Arrangements have been made to publish from this month from (43, Heathfield Garden Golders Green, London N. W. 11.) a monthly magazine called "The Voice of Aryavarta." It will be edited by Dr. Bhagat Ram Sahgal, President of the Arya Samaj in Bangkok Siam. Its annual subscription will be 10 shillings.

(Continued from Column 5.)

nion. If we disregard it, these men will be silenced and discredited, and we shall be left face to face with a nation led by its extremists and its youth in a passionate effort to make our rule impossible, and to bring all government to a standstill. Let us be warned: the England which would not settle with Redmond and Dillon had to capitulate to Sinn Fein.

The choice is as simple as it is clear. Either we shall satisfy the elder and more sober generation which is prepared to meet us round the table of conference, or we must prepare to coerce all India.

The task is one which would tax the statesmanship of any Government: it lays on a minority a painful and dangerous responsibility. Mr. Wedgwood Benn has given proof of courage and insight. We should wish him to exhaust all the resources of leadership and negotiation, so long as a chance remains that Parliament will permit him to advance towards the definition and realisation of the Dominion status.

But if the two Oppositions should make the honourable pursuit of that policy impossible, the time will have come to decline the responsibility for governing India. We will make no common front with other parties against the Indian nation: we can support no Government, our own or another, which lapses, whether by faults of omission or of commission, into a policy of coercion. Nothing would so certainly split the Labour Movement, after it had first stained it with indelible dishonour.—N. H. Brailsford in "New Leader".

# THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

## India Demands Independence.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD).

Way back in the days when Macedonia was still a Turkish province, there was a tune which quick ears could catch wherever youth was vocal. The girls would sing it as they fetched water from the spring, and the lads would play it on their Pan's pipes to their sheep. It was sung to a ballad which recounted the heroic death of a band of insurgents, and ended with a vow to fight to the bitter end for liberty.

It was the peculiar delight of the small boys in garrison towns to whistle it as they strolled past the Turkish sentries. Hands on hips and head in air the boy would swagger past the impassive, unconscious soldier. I used to wonder, as I watched them, how long this slow-witted race of conquerors would take to realise that this spirited tune was a challenge to their Empire and a prediction of their fall.

### A WARNING

At Lahore this week the Volunteer Youth of the Indian Nationalist Movement adopted a tune which has all the drama of this Macedonian air, and something more. Unlike the Turks we recognise it. From the Viceroy down to the simplest Tommy, every Englishman knows "The Wearing of the Green."

It is more than a challenge, it is an omen and a warning. It has a message for all of us, whether we are Cabinet Ministers or units in the rank and file. It inquires of us—and we have only a few fateful months in which to frame our answer—whether India, like Ireland, must pass through years of violence and murder, of bitterness and waste, before she also achieves her freedom. It will be said, of course, that India is not Ireland: that the parallel is fallacious. Certainly there is a difference. We were ten to one against the Irish. In India the odds are the other way.

What will our answer be to the claim for independence, which has at length been made by the National Congress? There are some preliminary questions which one would wish to ask. How far does the Congress represent the mass of the Indian people? Is it entitled to speak even for that part of the Indian population which is politically conscious? Does this resolution express the sober and deliberate opinion of the Congress itself, or is it a tactical move?

India was conquered by the sword under the inspiration of the usual motives of economic Imperialism. It has been held, partly by force but chiefly by sagacity, and in modern times the by-products, which often qualify the initial wrong of conquest—order, unity, honest administration, the work of the engineers, the doctors and the teachers—have counted for something in the estimation even of Indians. They have moved slowly towards national consciousness, advancing only gradually from detailed criticisms and demands for concrete reforms, through claims for some measure of representation, up to the full demand for self-government. But it was not till this week that any organisation with some right to speak for India had pronounced for absolute independence.

### HELD BY THE SWORD.

This demand, if we should be obliged to take it literally, as the mature expression of a people's will, would transform the whole outlook for any honest Socialist party. It would mean that henceforth we hold India, as we won it, solely by the sword. The by-products of incidental advantage which India derives from her connection with the Empire would cease to matter from the moment that Indians ceased to value them. There would remain only the crude motive of economic advantage which created the original "John" Company.

We will hold no shares in that capitalistic venture. To maintain our rule over India under such conditions would be to hold down a subject people by force, for no end save gain and prestige. On the day that such a situation confronted us, our duty would be clear. A Labour Government would have to prepare the new era of independence with the minimum of delay. Against any Government, our own or another, which refused in such conditions to concede independence, it would be our duty to declare unflinching opposition.

### THE PARTING OF THE WAYS?

We are not yet, in spite of the Lahore resolution, at this difficult parting of the ways, though we may be within sight of it. The Congress speaks undoubtedly for a great part of the Indian people, but by no means for all. Outside it there is in the first place an influential Liberal Party, which is content to claim the Dominion Status. There is also the Mohammedan community, of which only the Left Wing belongs to the Congress group.

Inside it, again, there is a serious cleavage of opinion, for on the big representative committee which considered Mr. Gandhi's resolution in draft, there was a large minority (77 against 114) which favour a more moderate course.

It is probable that a majority of the more influential men in the prime of life, the men who have been elected to representative positions and have some experience and achievement behind them, is still opposed to Mr. Gandhi. But it is equally probable that may say this without doubting their sincerity or their determination. On the substance of self-government, they are resolute and united. But manifestly the main body has not yet reached the point at which it would reject the Dominion solution, if it were within its grasp.

### RISKY TACTICS.

The evidence for this interpretation is clear enough. In the first place, Congress gave a year's notice before it called for independence, and said plainly that it would accept the Dominion status if it were conceded during 1929. Secondly, all these Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus, signed the manifesto accepting the Viceroy's declaration, subject to certain conditions.

The conditions (notably the general amnesty) were not realised, and the debates in Parliament lessened the hopes which the more sanguine had founded on Lord Irwin's words. Thereupon Mr. Gandhi and his fellow leaders went to negotiate with the Viceroy. After a long discussion these negotiations broke down, apparently because he could not give an undertaking that the Round Table Conference will work out a constitution for the Dominion of India. The Congress leaders doubted whether the British Government and the British Parliament intend to take immediate action to realise the promise of the Dominion status. That is why they took the plunge, and demanded independence.

These are intelligible, if risky, tactics. Mr. Gandhi will boycott the Round Table Conference. But he knows that other Indian leaders, men of ability and experience, will certainly attend it. Let them do the negotiating: he, meanwhile, will keep up the necessary pressure. His followers will walk out of the rather impotent assemblies to which they have been elected, and he will hold over our heads the threat of a general or local refusal to pay taxes. India disposes her forces on two fronts: one band will plead and argue at Westminster, while the main body is busy in making the continuance of foreign rule increasingly difficult.

### INDIA'S DE VALERA.

It may be a sagacious division of labour. It involves, however, considerable risks. India has already her De Valera. Mr. Bose, the Bengali leader, stood aloof, while his colleagues made their qualified response to the Viceroy's declaration. He makes no pretence of sharing Mr. Gandhi's pacificism. For him all means are good, and the end, in his eyes, is certainly independence. If once the active rebellion, in the form of a refusal of taxes, begins, it is this violent Left Wing, with its stronghold in the most advanced and populous province of India, which will make the pace and decide the character of the struggle.

There is one service, and one only, which a Labour Government, faced with this situation, may be able to render to India and to our own good name. It cannot concede independence, or discuss it, or prepare for it: that path, even if we thought it the best (as few of us do), is closed to a minority Government. What it may be able to do is to lay down the steps by which, within a measurable period, India shall attain to the status of a Dominion, so plainly, that no reasonable doubt shall remain of our good faith.

No one outside the ranks of the more reckless Tory Die-hards doubts that one day this concession of full self-government must be made. A man must be very blind or very ignorant if he supposes that it can be delayed for many years. On the other hand few Indians who have given any candid thought to the problem suppose that make these as little galling and as inconspicuous as possible. They cannot be permanent, and their removal must be arranged by a procedure as nearly automatic as can be devised.

Finally, we must hasten the Indianisation of the Civil Service and the higher command of the army. To put it briefly and plainly, we must take steps which will convince the present mature generation that India will attain the status that Ireland enjoys before they are disillusioned greybeards.

### A DANGEROUS RESPONSIBILITY

Such is the advice of the more moderate leaders of Indian opi-

(Continued in col. 3.)


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# JOURNALISM IN INDIA.

## Need For Journalists' Trade Union.

Mr. F. W. Wilson lately Editor of the "Pioneer" writes in "New India":—

During the next few months, while the endeavours of every sane and rational patriot will be concentrated on securing the greatest amount of unity in support of Dominion Status for India, an increasing burden and a heavier responsibility than ever will be placed upon the Press of India. I have been reading with approval and acute interest the Presidential Address which the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" delivered at the All-India Journalists' Congress recently held at Lahore, and I would commend most of his advice to the careful attention of those who would see, not only a better organisation of public opinion, but also a better expression of the views of the majority. It is unfortunate that, with some rare exceptions, the Indian Newspaper-owned, controlled and produced by the Indians, leaves much to be desired. Far too often the Indian newspaper is too local in its outlook, and too propagandist in its handling of news and views. It is not too well served with news, and as the result of inexperience or lack of proper training, the news service that is received is often undervalued or so inadequately treated that there is no coherent day-by-day presentation of even the National point of view. Journalism in India is not organized on anything like the same scale as it is in Europe or in America. Too often the profession, which is one of the most highly skilled in the world, is looked upon as a refuge for failures in other walks of life, and even young men, who do take it seriously, look upon the writing of a leading article as the most finished accomplishment in the business. The result is that there are far too many newspapers which forget that the primary duty of a newspaper is to provide news, and that, though views are often news, it is only occasionally that editorial comments and discussion become news. The technical sides of journalism are little studied, and the make-up and display of most Indian newspapers compares unfavourable with the Press of the West. There is not the same stern ladder of promotion that exists in English newspaper offices. There is not the hard, wearisome but educative grind of reporterial life. There is not the same standard of sub-editing, and there are few journalists, who have really qualified as special correspondents, and who could hold their own, in that most difficult of all newspaper posts, at the end of a wire. For one person who has taken the trouble to study the technical side of his business, there are hundreds in Indian journalism whose main qualification is a certain gift for fluency and a certain political knowledge. In no department of journalism is this lack of technical knowledge in India so manifest as in pictorial journalism. India is a country which, because of its great distances, its diversities of language and race, should lend itself peculiarly to pictorial journalism, and yet it appears from the badly printed and badly produced pages of pictures, which disfigure the newspapers, that no serious attempt has been made to master the technique of this subject, and as far as I know, no Indian-owned picture-paper exists in the country. It should not be difficult to produce in, at least, the three Presidency towns a first-class, Indian-owned and profitable, cheap, picture-paper modelled on the "Daily Mirror," and giving in a universal language the news of the day.

INDIANS AND ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

I have often wondered why Mr. Gandhi and others who are so keen on developing certain features of Indian Nationalism have not concentrated on this all-important question of providing proper vehicles for the propagation of public opinion. There is no getting away from the fact of course, that on the whole the English-owned newspapers in the country are superior productions, but the reason is the simple one that they are supported in the main by Indians. If English-owned journals had to exist solely on English readers, they would, outside Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, have a pretty thin time. They have managed to build up presentable circulations because the educated Indian has not demanded from his own papers a sufficiently high standard of production. These papers also manage to possess in some cases favourable balance-sheets, because they attract a major number of advertisements. Here again the Indian newspaper-reader has himself to blame. Mr. Brelvi, who has ample experience on the subject, points out that there are far too many Indians, both as private individuals and as business-men, who "vie with one another in giving their advertisements to the Anglo-Indian papers in preference to those owned by their fellow-countrymen." They indirectly subsidise organs of public opinion which are in many cases frankly antagonistic to their country's legitimate ambitions. On the other hand, the owners of Indian newspapers have themselves largely to blame for the often deplorable standard and tone of many of the advertisements they publish. They cannot expect high-class firms to advertise cheek by jowl with quack remedies for all kinds of loathsome diseases, and side by side with matrimonial solicitations. I am often startled to find, even in the most respectable and reputable Indian-owned journals, advertisements which would not have the slightest chance of appearing in the columns of an English newspaper of the same standing. No doubt a change in this respect would bring with it some immediate loss of revenue, but I am certain that in the long run the newspapers that were courageous enough to maintain a high standard of censorship in their advertisement columns would benefit enormously. Not that English-owned newspapers, either in India or elsewhere, are entirely blameless in this matter; far from it; some of the weekly newspapers in England contain a deplorable number of doubtful advertisements, and I have been shocked to notice the appearance in India, in the columns of papers that should know better, of an advertisement advocating the benefits of a cold cream, and blatantly telling the world how Lady Louis Mountbatter, "cousins to His Majesty the King of England" and wife to a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, with a position in English life second only to that of the immediate members of the Royal Family, preserves a complexion "delicate as an English hedgerose, unfolding in the coolness of dawn," by using the contents of the opalescent jars which it is the purpose of the advertisement to sell. When advertisers have to boost toilet requisites by dragging in a relationship to the King-Emperor, the cynic is entitled to ask whether any real good is being done to the British prestige of which so much is heard.

JOURNALISTS' TRADE UNION.

As the first essential in improving the standard of Indian journalism, it is necessary to improve the status of the Indian journalist, and I most heartily welcome the attempt that is being made to create a real, live, journalistic Trade Union. In England, the National Union of Journalists is one of the most powerful and compact organizations in the country. It is in a position, if not to dictate, at least to insist upon proper working conditions for journalists. It is allied with the printers, the compositors, the packers, and the other forms of labour engaged in a newspaper office, and the strongest newspaper combine knows full well that any rank injustice dealt to one of its members will be followed by the non-appearance of the offending journal. Lord Northcliffe who, besides being a newspaper-proprietor, was to his last day a working journalist, insisted that every newspaper-man in his employment should join the Union. I well remember how the said and ultra-gentlemanly senior members of the staff of the "Times" received this ukase. They were horrified at the thought that they might have to go on strike, and find themselves working side by side with less picturesque sons of labour, but they joined, as there was no alternative, and to-day the N. U. J. can point to standard contracts a minimum wage, proper hours of labour, and a general condition of affairs, in which there is stability of employments, and in which the working journalist has a status commensurate with the important work he performs. I would like to see a similar organization flourishing in India, and one which included the employees of every newspaper, whether owned by Indians or Englishmen. If the die-hard journals are going to resist this proposition, and adopt the same attitude, for example, as they have adopted over the Empire Press Union, and the Reuter "A" Service, then I would counsel Indians to bring a little peaceful pressure to bear upon such possible recalcitrants by organizing their fellow-countrymen who work in offices as printers and compositors, and thus abolish the racial prejudices which exist. At the same time, I am not prepared to support any Union of journalists which is prepared to go outside Dominion Status, and which would restrict its membership solely to Indians. I notice a tendency in the work that has already been done to exclude Englishmen, and to confine membership to Indians working on Indian-owned papers. These restrictions, in my opinion, are foolish. Many Indians are working on English-owned newspapers, and, from my own personal experience, I can vouch for their ability, enthusiasm, and loyalty to the paper.

WHERE JOURNALISTS ARE TRAINED.

There has been some talk of starting schools of journalism in order to improve the status and qualifications of the neophytes of the Press. I am totally and strongly opposed to these suggestions. With all due respect to the London School of Journalism and to similar institutions in America and elsewhere, I have never been able to think of them as being anything else but a farce. There is only one way to learn journalism, and that is in the hard and bitter school of experience. Good journalists are the conscious and unconscious teachers of all with whom they come into contact. A couple of first-class men in a newspaper office will do more good than twenty schools of journalism. A journalist, especially when young is an imitative creature, and if the standard set before him is a high one he will find himself being moulded towards it. He will find that he adopts his more experienced colleagues' way of looking at things and of handling news. He will unconsciously develop the news-instinct and attune himself to the spirit of the paper. Walter Bagehot, in a passage which should be read by every journalist, describes how he found himself writing one style for the "Spectator" and another for the "Economist," and he goes on to explain how good paper has a soul and spirit of its own towards which its contributors approximate. The same should be true to-day of any journal, which is run by honest, sincere men, conscious of the sanctity of their profession, and eager to discharge their responsibilities. I always like to think of newspapers as being lineal descendants and the modern equivalents of the first masters of printing, who produced their Bibles in chapels with their old-fashioned hand-presses fixed against the base of a Gothic arch in the dim light of a medieval fane. The apprentices, the helpers, stood in a family relationship to the Caxton or to one of the Aldines. The work was a religious duty, and the family of workers was dedicated to a high moral purpose. So it should be with the modern newspaper, and the working journalist should learn to regard himself as the descendant of those who, with awe and respect, lifted the damp sheets of the Gospels from off the primitive but beautiful wooden type.

# FORWARD INDIAN ARCHITECTURE!

## DUTY OF MUNICIPALITIES.

—:o:—

## Calcutta's Lead.

—:o:—

Sjt. S. C. Chatterji, a well-known Calcutta architect writes to the Calcutta Corporation as under:

The Corporation of Calcutta have waked up to its responsibilities with regard to the revival of Indian Architecture and have decided to change the facade of the Central Municipal Office building in Indian style. That is a step in the right direction. This announcement has created quite a stir in engineering and house-building circles as well as the general public. The people have already become tired of the hybrid, lifeless, meaningless and inartistic styles of buildings which have been in vogue in our country in recent times and a feeling well-defined or vague has been growing that the builder's art should move hand in hand with national culture.

GO-AHEAD BOMBAY!

Bombay is going ahead in this matter and well-informed people there are sanguine about the future of the city-architecture of Bombay, as one can see from published articles in the subject, and this architecture will be on the basis of the local traditional styles. Madras also is not sitting idle its worthy Mayor has expressed to the writer his whole-hearted sympathy in the cause. We are sure Calcutta will not lag behind.

The Corporation of Calcutta can immediately do one thing which will help towards changing the taste of the public: it can spare one room in the Central Municipal Office where building plans and designs in Indian styles can permanently be exhibited by architects and others (they are quite a good few in Calcutta and Bombay etc.) who are attempting to build in the Indian style: and terracotta and cement decorative tiles, panels, and figures etc. can be exhibited there.

Indian architects, artists and craftsmen will thereby find scope to display their designs and their artistic creations which will be useful in architecture and in this way a great many indigenous artistic crafts which depend on architecture will receive support. Let our premier municipalities lead in this matter, and the entire country will follow their example in constructive nationalism as a matter of course.

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| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ... | 3,50,00,000 |
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| Reserve Fund ... | 75,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | 1,68,13,200 |
| | 4,11,26,400 |
| As on 30th June 1929. | |
| Total Assets ... | 16,35,00,000 |
| LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ... | 13,81,00,000 |
| SURPLUS ... | 2,54,00,000 |
| ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | 1,68,13,200 |
| TOTAL SURPLUS ... | 4,22,13,200 |

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## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### Interesting Interpellations.

—:o:—

(By Sunder Kabadi.)

Replying to Mr. Marley, Mr. Wedgwood Benn referred to the statement he made in the House of Commons on the persons still detained under Regulation III of 1818 in an answer last July. His answer on that occasion, as amended, showed that there were then 41 persons held under the above Regulation. Since that date, said Mr. Benn, the Manipuri referred to in his July statement had been released and the ex-Maharaja of Bharatpur had died, as had also one of the 12 Kachins. On the other hand, one more Afgan refugee is now under detention. Therefore, the total number of persons detained under Regulation III was now 39. In regard to Mr. Marley's inquiry as to whether His Majesty's Government intend to bring these persons to trial, and, if not, whether they propose to release them forthwith, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the answer was in the negative for the reasons given in his previous answer.

**INTERCEPTED PUBLICATIONS.**

Mr. Benn in the House of Commons on the 9th December, told Mr. Day that he had no figures in regard to the number of publications intercepted under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act for the last three years; but in the year ended October 1st last, copies of 58 publications were intercepted. They were mostly issued by the Communist International or subsidiary organisations. Mr. Day wished to know if any of the other books of which the Secretary of State had particulars were prohibited on moral grounds. Mr. Benn thought there may have been some, but he thought not the majority.

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF REPRESSIVE LAWS COMMITTEE.**

Major D. Graham Pole asked for particulars in respect of the chief recommendations made by the Repressive Laws Committee set up by the Government of India in 1921 under the chairmanship of the Law Member of the Government; and what action had been taken by the Government of India on each of these recommendations. Mr. Benn replied that all nine enactments or portion thereof, the immediate repeal of which the Committee recommended, had been repealed except the State Prisoners' Acts of 1850 and 1858. One other enactment and a portion of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, which the Committee thought could not then be repealed remain on the Statute Book. And the amendment of Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the corresponding Madras and Bombay Regulations of 1819 and 1827 which the Committee recommended has not yet been undertaken. The retention of these Regulations has necessitated the retention of Acts of 1850 and 1858 just referred to. Major Graham Pole: Do we understand that these things are under consideration at the present time? Mr. Benn: That is not the question. Perhaps my hon. and gallant friend will put it down.

**BAN ON MR. SAKLATWALA.**

Asked by Mr. Shakespeare as to whether he would withdraw the ban imposed on Mr. Saklatwala attending the National Congress, Mr. Benn said: I fear I cannot alter my decision. Mr. Shakespear: Does not the right hon. Gentleman think it extremely harsh to prevent an ex-Member of Parliament going back to his native land, and is he not rebuked by the echoes of his own speeches on the subject? Mr. Benn: I do not like doing it at all, but I have to consider a very delicate situation in India.

**WINDING UP OF BACK BAY SCHEME.**

Mr. Wedgwood Benn informed Major Graham Pole in a written answer that the programme of work in respect of the amended scheme for the reclamation of land in Back Bay, Bombay, as at present arranged, excluding development, was expected to be completed by the year 1931-32. The period required for complete development will devepend on the rate at which the reclaimed lands can be sold to the public. Of this nomaccurate estimate can at present be made. Only a small area of reclaimed land has so far been taken over by the Central Government and the financial transactions are not complete.

**MEERUT TRIAL.**

Answering a question in regard to the Meerut Trial from Mr. Winterton, who wished to know when the preliminary inquiry was likely to close, the Secretary of State for India said that it was hoped that the magistrate would be in a position to pass orders by the 15th December. Mr. Benn said he could not say what was the estimated cost of the proceedings up to date. No part of the cost would fall on the British taxpaper.

**CIVIL AVIATION SCHOLARSHIPS**

Major Graham Pole asked for particular in respect of the scheme for training Indians in civil aviation by means of Government scholarship. Mr. Wedgood Benn stated that the scheme, which was estimated to cost approximately £ 15,900 over a period of seven years, provided for 10 three-year scholarships being granted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| in 1927 1 | in 1928 4 |
| in 1929 3 | in 1930 2 |

The course of instruction comprises:

1 Flying training at a flying schools;

2 a post-gradute course of instruction in aeronautics at the Imperial College of science and technology, extending over eight months;

3 nine months practical workshop training in aircraft engine and repair shops and in engine inspection;

4 attachment to the Civil Aerodrome for a period of three months.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that in accordance with the scheme, eight students were at present under training in Britain.

**FOREIGN LIQUOR.**

Mr. Wedgwood Benn answering a written question from Major Graham Pole gave figures showing the amount of foreign liquor imported into India, and the revenue derived by the Government therefrom, in the year 1927-28 as compared with corresponding information for 10, 15 and 20 years previously. This statement showed that twenty years ago the total amount imported into India was 6,896,514 gallons, while the amount imported into India was 6,896, gallons. Analysis of the figures shows, though, that the increase over this period was due to the large increase in the imports into India of denatured spirits, of which, 1,067,505 gallons were imported in 1927-28 as against only 4F6,628 in 1907-8. During the same period the amount of potable liquor imported declined from 6,419,886 gallons in 1907-8 to 6,336,895 gallons in 1912-913, to 6,336,895 gallons in 1927-28. Of the total potable liquor imported in these three years, 5,327,149 gallons in 1907-8, 4,935,722 gallons in 1912-13, and 3,688,604 gallons in 1927-1928 were from the United Kingdom. Customs revenue returns show that a revenue from foreign liquor of £ 666,721 in 1907-8 had grown in 1912-13 to £832,164 and in 1927-28 to £ 1,887,460. In other words over this period of twenty years it grew from being 0,91 per cent. of the revenue of the Government of India, being 0.91 per cent. of the revenue of the Government of India, to a percentage of 1.14 of the total central revenues.

**EXPENDITURE ON TERRITORIAL FORCE.**

In reply to Major Graham Pole, Mr. Benn said the establishment of a company of the Indian Territorial Force both in provincial and urban units is two senior officers and four junior officers and 167 other ranks. The establishment of a battalion of the Force was 12 senior officers and 19 junior officers and 694 other ranks. The Provincial units consist of 18 battalions. The urban unit consists of one batalion and three separate units of two companies each. The total expenditure on the Territorial Force for 1928-29 was Rs. 22,64,000 and the estimated expenditure for 1929-30 was Rs. 29,55,000. To the latter should be added Rs. 7,75,000 expended by the Army and engineer services for stores and works expenditure incurred on account of the Force, bringing the total to Rs. 37,30,000.

**INDIANS AND VETERINARY CORPS.**

Replying to another question Mr. Benn told Major Pole that no Indian had yet been commissioned in the Indian Army for employment in the Indian Army Veterinary Corps but one candidate had now been selected and was now under training in Britain for that purpose.

**AIR MAIL EXTENSION TO CALCUTTA.**

Answering a question from Major Pole as to whether the sum of £375,000 which represents the estimated cost of subsidies for the operation of trans-India air mail services during the four years 1929-30, to 1932-33 included provision for the contemplated extension of the air-mail service not only to Delhi but to Calcutta, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said the answer was in the affirmative. As to when this service would be in operation, he said he was not in a position to make any statement until he had heard from the Government of India the result of the negotiations now in progress, as to which the Government of India hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly.

## INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

### A Plea For Protection.

—:o:—

The following representation has been made to the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay, by about 2,000 persons representing the Indian sugar industry pleading for protection of the Indian sugar industry:—

"In view of the serious situation in which the Indian Sugar industry has been placed at present, due to the lowering of rates of the foreign sugar and also the recent import of cheap Java "gur", we the undersigned merchants and residents of Bombay beg to place before you the following few lines for your kind and sympathetic consideration and necessary action.

The Municipal Corporation has pledged itself to the policy of supporting Indian industries as far as it lies in hands by purchasing articles of Indian make for its use. We also hear that there is a proposal under consideration to levy Town Duty on foreign yarn and cloth, as a protection for the local industry. Some kind of similar protection for indian sugar would help to support the industry by increased consumption.

Bombay gets its supply of Indian sugar from up-country sugar factories. The cost of production for Indian sugar is, for various reasons, higher than the foreign sugar. To this is to be added the railway freight from the factory to Bombay which makes the sugar very much dearer than the foreign sugar.

We have therefore to request you to protect the Indian sugar industry, as far as it lies in your hands, by forgoing or refunding the Town Duty on such sugar. This will bring the sugar with the consumers means."

**HOW THEY DO THINGS IN HOLLAND.**

—:o:—

**A Tip To Back Bay Engineers.**

How our Reclamation sinks into insignificance when we realise that the reclamation of Zuyder Zee will give no less than "2000 sq. miles" of new agricultural land to Holland. The average depth of filling is 12 feet, and the new land will support 400,000 of Holland's population. The work is proceeding so rapidly and successfully, that we suggest that our Back Bay Engineers pay a visit to Holland and see how the Dutchman is doing the work. I haven't the least doubt some valuable information can be picked up. I am sure it won't be long before orders are given to go ahead and finish the filling of Back Bay in its entirety.—"The Property Market."

**PROPERTY SALES IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS.**

—:o:—

"There are quite a number of properties scheduled for auction in the next few days, and with the advent of the New Year we hope to see a welcome revival in the property market," says the "Property market". The Commissioner, High Court, has three lots of properties in the City of Surat which will be put up for sale on the 23rd of January. This will be followed on the 29th by six lots of properties as to two of which are in the Parel-Sewree Division with an area of 275 and 86 sq. yards of Toka land. Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 comprise properties at Mahim Agar, Dadar, containing land admeasuring respectively 1996, 1997 and 3982, sq. yards of Pension and Tax tenure. Lot No. 6 consists of 13 acres of land at Malad with a substantial structure thereon. Holdings at Parel and Dadar always find ready buyers, and Malad being the stronghold of many wealthy Banias, bidders will not be wanting.

Gandhi & Co. are entrusted with the auction of 4 lots of properties at Ambernath, Kalyan District, which will be held on the 28th of January. These contain 60,891, 7,000, 19,121 and 36,663 sq. yards of land together with 5 Bungalows, quarters, sheds, machinery, plant etc., the effects of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills. With the mill strike over, and the mills again in working order we shouldn't be surprised if some of the mill magnates figure prominently at the sale.

J. S. Mody and Company announce the sale of 3,658 sq. yards of land at Turner Road, Bandra, on the 23rd instant to be followed by 17 plots together totalling 1 acre 1 3|8 gunthas at Bhica Mandli Parkheri. It will be interesting to watch the result of the sale at Turner Road as rapid developments are taking place in Bandra which bids fair to soon become a modern city."


Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of *Calcium* [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

*"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains."*
writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

# Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

*Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.*

VIROL *the food for* GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically *balanced* food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but *all* children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

# VIROL

*40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.*

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

*Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:* Thomas Wilkinson, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

# INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

## Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

| | Bales. Arrives | Rate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Ujjain | 900 | 295/300 |
| Indore | 200 | 250/70 |
| Ratlam | 100 | 295/325 |
| Sennabad | 200 | 261/65 |
| Bir | | 260/65 |
| Buranpur | 200 | 260/65 |
| Amalner | 200 | 250/55 |
| Dhulia | 200 | 250/55 |
| Chopda | | 260/65 |
| Nagpur | 350 | 275/85 |
| Lyallpur (Sindh-American) | 300 | 300/15 |
| Lyallpur (Desi) | | 320/25 |
| Ojikara | 450 | 300/10 |
| Abohar | 400 | 300/10 |
| Pandianwala | 150 | |
| Chandasi | 100 | 240/45 |
| Amraoti | 360 | 250/55 |
| Dhamangaon | 200 | 250/55 |
| Barsi Kurrurwada | 200 | 250/55 |
| Ganga Khed | 100 | 250/55 |
| Bhavanlganj | 100 | 300/15 |
| Mandusar | 75 | 300/15 |
| Jalna | 800 | 245/50 |
| Khamgam | | 250/60 |
| Nanded | | 305/15 |

| | Carts Arrivals | Rates. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandwa | 600 | 260/70 |
| Wardha | 550 | 270/75 |
| Wun | 400 | 270/75 |
| Pandharwada | 300 | 270/75 |
| Yeotmal | 300 | 270/75 |
| Arvi | 350 | 270/75 |
| Latur | 200 | 305/15 |
| Parbhani | 200 | 280/90 |
| Khandesh | | 240/50 |
| Ahmednagar | | 245/50 |
| Bijapur | | 250/55 |
| Bengal U. P. | | 210/15 |
| Jalgaon | | 255/60 |
| C. P. No. 2 | | 265/70 |
| Kudchi | | 270/80 |
| Mathia | | 230/40 |
| Pachora | | 255/60 |
| Purna | 100 | 280/00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harda | | 255/60 |
| Pandharpur | | 260/70 |
| Hingolt | | 250/55 |
| Karanja | 100 | 255/60 |
| Sailu | 100 | 250/55 |
| Shedbai | | 250/60 |
| Pandurna | | 250/60 |
| Kasur (Bengal) | | 225/30 |
| Hinganghat | | 260/65 |
| Warora | | 265/70 |
| Purgaon | | 245/50 |
| Ranala | | 245/50 |
| Nandarbar | | 245/50 |
| Katol | | 270/75 |
| Vamboria | | 245/50 |
| Sirpur | | 255/60 |
| Malkapur | | 255/60 |
| Sanavad | | 255/60 |
| Kumpta | | 290/305 |
| Tirupur Cambodia | | 360/70 |
| Dhondycha | | 250/55 |
| Erondol | | 250/55 |
| Banusai | | 255/60 |
| Sindhi | | 160/65 |
| Khirkia | | 255/60 |
| Ghurja | | 215/20 |
| Hansi | | 220/25 |
| Warangam | | 250/55 |
| Sindurni | | 250/55 |
| Challsgaon | | 250/60 |
| Budhnavar | | 330/40 |
| Akola | 300 | 250/55 |
| Khanewal | | 305/10 |
| Tobataxi | | 305/10 |
| Aratwalla | | 315/10 |
| Multan (Sind-American | | 305/10 |
| Surgoda | | 315/10 |
| Nandgaon | | 250/55 |
| Nizamabad | | 245/50 |
| Nimbara | | 245/50 |
| Nimuch | | 240/45 |
| Nandura | | 250/55 |
| Puchor | | 300/20 |
| Dabhoi | | 300/5 |
| Itola | | 300/5 |
| Samlaya | | 300/5 |
| Miyagam | | 300/5 |
| Palej | | 300/5 |
| Amod | | 300/5 |
| Jambusal | | 300/5 |
| Broach | | 300/5 |

# SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20.

Warina, Grenwest, Henjam.
Gleneden, Johnston, Calcutta.
Sitoebonds, Vetregh, Genoa.
City of Canton Jones, Karachi.
Soersby, McLean, Karachi.
Jaalarashim, Robert, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21.

Nirvana, Ayres, Karachi.
Sitoebonds, Vertregh, Java.

LOADING.

Steamer Yoneyama Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Rangoon.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warina, arrived in harbour yesterday from Henjam, with ballast.

S S Blenedon:—The G T Coy's steamer Glenedon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

SS Siteobondo:—The T M Coy's steamer Sitoebondo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Canton:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Canton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Scoresby:—The G T Coy's steamer Scoresby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Nirvana:—The B I S N. Coy's steamer Nirvana, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

S S Ranchi for London:—32 bales animal skins, H R Rehmanbhai, 1 bale animal skins, 3 bales woollen numdas, 25 cases cotton prints, 2 cases bristles, 22 cwts, bearing metal, Cox & King's Ltd.; 280 cwts chutney, 12 cwts condiments, F Nowroji; 52 cwts gum karaya, J Manshi & Co., 1 bale woollen carpets, Thos Cook & Sons; 2000 cwts myrabollams, H. Bhagvandas & Co. 17 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co.

For Marseilles:—28 bales cotton raw, K Visram & Co., 62 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Canton for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala, 130 bales wool raw, K. Esmail, 20 bales wool raw, S. Nanjee, 185 bales wool raw, Japan Tdg. Co. 65 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

For Dunkirk:—375 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. 6000 cwt. groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo: 76 bales wool raw, 50 bales goat hair, K Esmail, 220 bales cotton raw, A Khimji.

For Marseilles:—1060 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. 200 cwt castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.; 100 bales hemp, 100 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co., 60 bales cotton [illegible] K Devchand & Co.; J. N. Kapadia and Co., 160 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 340 bales Patel Cotton Co.

S S Scoresby for Hamburg:—1000 cwts linseed, Steel Bros.; 31 bales hemp, J Meyer & Co. 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd. 25 hemp, H. Damodar & Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, J Meyer & Co., 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd. 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co., 325 bales hemp, H Damodar & Co.

S S Banerkirk for Antwerp:—1500 cwts ground nut oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co., 175 cwts gum Arabic N Moolji & Co. 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—150 tons iron scraps, and 1000 cwts. castor seed, K M Nathoo; 200 tons iron scrap, T A Amritlal & Co., 110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co., 3 cases casings, Union Casing Supply Co. 110 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co., 110 bales cotton raw, Tulsha n& Co. 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co. 100 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersey, 40 bales hemp, H. Damodar & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Port Said:—123 bales cotton yarn, A. El. Ejil.

S S City of Dolhart for Philadelphia:—110 bales wool for carpets, Shamji Mal; 2000 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathradas & Co.; 75 casks goat skin Briskey Co.

For New York:—1001 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathradas . Co. 1 bale woollen carpets ,Thos Cook Sons; 20 cwts condiments, C Skill.

S S Morocco for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 350 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Hull:—760 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manial & Co., 205 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co., 3500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Kifaka Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 210 bales cotton raw, A Abdulrehman & Co., 100 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co., 400 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co. 110 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co., 200 bales cotton raw, Amersey & Sons.

For Yokkaishi:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co., 500 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.,

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

S S Yovegama Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Morocco, J Finlay & Co.:—From Hull:—17 cases Files, 100 cases composition, 170 cases soap, 218 bdle steel bars, 116 bdles steel Flats, 383 bdles steel Plates, 89 bdles steel rounds, 96 bdles steel square, 36 bdles steel joists, 1452 bdles steel, 99 bdles machinery, 1299 bdles disinfectant fluid, 150 bags gypsum, 277 bags washing blue, 154 drums colours, 146 drms varnish, 714 drms turpentine, 3035 drms paint, 546 drms distemper.

From Middlesbro:—2968 bdles sheets, 454 bdles plates, 32 bdles. Flats, 435 bdles galvd sheets.

From Dunkirk:—1477 bdles steel joists, 444 bdles angles, 1145 bdles tubes, 14700 bags sugar.

S S Newby Hall. Agents K Nixon & Co.:—

From Liverpool:—153 bales cotton yarn, 322 bales cotton goods, 144 cases traps, 316 cases glass bobblas, 20 cases medicine, 24 cases paper, 101 cases soles. 259 cases soap, 229 cases g'ware, 90 cases cigarettes, 30 cases machinery, 30 cases bedsteads, 109 cases bolts and nuts, 280 cases glycerine, 36 cases tiles, 40 drums dyes, 1061 drums paint, 200 bdles steel, 19 bdles steel bars, 2016 bdles steel hoops, 500 bdles steel sheets, 100 bdles springs, 36 bdles circles 275 bdles galvd sheets, 2677 bdles tin plates, 48 bags pick sticks.

From London:—1640 bags sugar.

From Port Said:—100 bags Oranges.

S S City of York, K. Nixon and Co.:—

From Liverpool:—575 cases cotton goods, 190 cases cotton yarn, 101 cases cigarettes, 257 cases machinery. 30 cases fruits, 1316 cases E'ware, 211 cases glassware, 50 cases candles, 20 cases insulators, 468 cases medicine 5262 cases soap, 334 cases leather belting, 57 drums chemicals, 843 drums paint, 396 bdles steel flats, 179 bdles steel joists, 2782 bdles steel hoops, 176 bdles steel springs, 250 bdles. steel sheets, 1195 bdles galvd sheets, 850 bdles Y.M. sheets.

From New Port:—391 bdles steel hoops, 1150 bdles steel plates, 193 bdles steel bars, 25 bdles angles, 1549 bdles steel heets, 341 bdles steel rivets, 1731 bdles steel plates, 50 bags cement, 139 bag swire nails 1009 bdles galvd sheets.

From Marseilles:—430 cases mineral water, 346 cases soap, 900 cases tiles, 100 cases pistachios.

From Swansea:—875 bdles galvd sheets, 151 bdles steel sheets, 649 bdles steel poles, 242 bdles tubes, 8432 bdles tin plates, 100 drums chemicals.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

3 Months Discounts 4 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.
One Month 5 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

## THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 44. Highest Rs. 44/5/6 Lewest 43/14/6. Closing Rs. 44/3.

Groundnut Seeds, Febryary delivery: Opening Rs. 47/1. Lowest 47; Closing Rs. 47/0/6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49/2. Lowest Rs. 48/14 Closing Rs. 48/14/6.

## SPOT RATE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 220 | 215 | 210 | 204 |
| Sind | 225 | 220 | 215 | 209 |
| Punjab | 218 | 213 | 208 | 202 |
| Rajputana | 220 | 215 | 210 | 204 |
| Broach | 307 | 303 | 299 | |
| Umra No. 3 | 261 | 256 | 253 | 248 |
| I P No. 1 | 278 | 273 | 270 | 265 |
| C P No. 2 | 270 | 265 | 262 | 257 |


# WANTED AGENTS

For the

## Sale of Shares of ARYAN ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Wanted Agents for the Sale of Shares of **Aryan Assurance, Limited**. Local Chief Agencies for the Life Business of the Company may be conferred on successful share selling agents of the company in the respective localities concerned.

Particulars to be had on request to Mr. S. **CHATTERJEE**, Manager, General Assurance Ltd., 7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta.


# Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jon. 20.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 7|8
D D 1|5 29|32

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 March.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 January.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 March.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 3|4
Banks Buying T T 274 1|2

PARIS:—
Bankks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|8
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1|2

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 111 1|4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|8

CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.86 3|4 13th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|0 1|2 20th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 3|16 18th inst.
London|Paris 123.90 18th inst.
London|Belgium 34.95 18th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.18 1|2 18th inst.
London|Italy 93.00 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £ 4.4.11 3|8 17th inst.
£ 4.4.11 3|8 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 17th inst 20 5|16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3|4 17th inst. 20 11|16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 3|8 17th inst. 45 1|2 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1|16 per cent 17th inst. 4 1|16 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1|16 per cent. 17th inst. 4 1|16 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Fone Tight:—

## LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Wheat Jan. | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Linseed May | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| Castorseed May | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb. | 9 | 11 | 0 |
| Teelseed Jan. | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| Linseed Bold Ready | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed Small | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| Gram Punjab | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Mawraseed | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Myrabolams | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed | 24 | 3 | 0 |

## ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

ombay, Jan. 19.

Bengal D/J. 207.
Bengal March 211.
Bengal May 217.
Broach A./M. 301.
Broach J./A. 310.
Umra D./J. 251.
Umra March 256.
Umra May 262.

—:o:—

## READY COTTON SALES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 300 | Mithabhai Nathoo Chandur | 257/258 |
| 100 | Do. Malkapur | 250 1/2 |
| 300 | Japan T & Co. Hingoli | 254/257 |
| 200 | Do. Basim | 257 |
| 200 | R D Tata Khamgaon | 256 1/2 |
| 200 | Do. Pulgaon | 262 |
| 100 | Do. Dakor | 303 |
| 100 | A Damodar Yeotmal | 256½ |
| 100 | Do. Pachora | 243½ |
| 100 | Do. Jamner | 247 |
| 200 | G G Kesha Wun | 266 |
| 100 | Do. Amalner | 247 |
| 100 | Do. Chalisgaon | 246 |
| 200 | P R Vakharia Harda | 281 |
| 100 | Rathi & Co. Khirukya | 275 |
| 100 | Do. Akola | 264 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros. Ujjainold | 231 |

## Mr. Gaya Prasad Resigns From Assembly.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh (Congressman) has sent in his resignation from the Assembly. He was seen in the distinguished visitors gallery this morning but left along with others.—A. P.

## B. P. C. C. PRESIDENTSHIP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sequel to the differences over the boycott of legislatures has resulted in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta resigning his Presidentship of the B. P. C. C. to which he was elected after a record of unbroken career of Mrs. Naidu for over seven years. When he was elected, it was hoped that he would introduce some new spirit in Congress work in the city and bring back the B. P. C. C. to its premier position again. True to his promise he showed promises of strenuous and sincere work and now he has laid down his office. Already manouvres are made to get this and that man into the vacant presidential chair and Mr. P. R. Lele has come forward suggesting Mr. K. P. Khadilkar. While heartily endorsing all that has been written of Mr. Khadilkar's claims and also appreciating the latter's past record of Congress work, I still doubt if the B. P. C. C. would be doing the right thing in elevating him to that honour which he certainly deserves. His old age and his compulsory retirement for a year from which he has come only yesterday do not commend him to me. For, the Congress this year requires an energetic man with good past record, sufficient energy and leisure for working out programmes and a good following in whatever new programme he or the Congress may initiate during the year. It is a pity that even in 1930 after the change of creed at Lahore, a nationalist of the type of Mr. Lele speaks of giving a challenge to the bureaucracy by such means as elevating one of its victims to the Presidentship of a Provincial Congress Committee. Have we not left that mentality a Lahore and should we not this year show some real work to gain our end and show that as our challenge? In my opinion the only man who can undertake the burden of carrying out the Lahore Congress programme is Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman. He si the President of the Bombay Youth League which has shown its wonderful organisation and its store of latent energy for working out any good programme. Lahore has cemented the youth with the elders to work for independence. Bombay cannot witness its energies frittered by both the Youth League and the Congress Committee working in opposite directions as was the case last year. There should be complete co-operation between the two organisations and this can be achieved the better by elevating Mr. Nariman to the vacant chair in the B. P. C. C. I hope better counsels will prevail and the B. P. C. C. will unanimously elect him to its Presidential chair which he so richly deserves both by his past record and by the promise for the future he has should have revolted against the Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

the Responsive Cooperators are 20th January. 1930, for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association for the year 1930 resulted in the election of Mr. H. H. Lakin of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Ld. Bombaty.

## THE RESPONSIVIST REVOLT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really unfortunate that our Responsivists friends should have resolved against the Lahore Congress resolution. It is more deplorable because most of the Responsiv eCooperators are tried patriots who have rendered yeomen services to the country. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is already deprived of the valuable services of its president, Mr. J. K. Mehta and enthusiastic Secretary Mr. D. N. Wandreker. As if this was not enough to hamper the Congress work in the Suburbs Mr. B. G Kher has also resigned his presidentship of the Bandra Village Congress Committee.

The Responsivists were never in love with Gandhiji's programme of Non-Co-operation and as such their resignations were bound to come but the worst of it is that their resignations were sudden and dramatic. They were holding the offices for the last several years and they do not seem to have realised that their sudden resignations would only paralyse the Congress work in the Suburbs at least for sometime to come.

I, therefore, appeal to them in the name of patriotism not to create a trouble at this juncture when the Nation is engaged in a life and death struggle. If they have any regard for the Congress and for Mahatma Gandhi let them not strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy by hampering the work of the Congress but let them faithfully carry out the instructions of the Working Committee to make the Independence Day a great success.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Jan. 19.

## DOMINION STATUS LEAGUE

—:o:—

### A Madras Move.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The Associated Press understands that arrangements are now complete to start a Dominion Status League for All-India to carry on constitutional agitation for the attainment by India of Dominion Status as early as possible.

Sir Sankaran Nair, the President of the new organisation told the Associated Press he was of opinion that such a League should be started at the present time.

The new League would work in co-operation with all individuals and asspciations having the same object at heart. The League would not advocate caste or communal claims in administration or legislation.

Sir Sankaran Nair also said it was intended to start a weekly for propaganda purposes.—A. P.

## Strike Propaganda In Bhusawal.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, Jan. 19.

The Executive Council of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union having declared one day's general strike on February 4, in consequence of the demands being set aside by the Agent, this centre has been very active last week. A series of meetings has been arranged and the same are being held in various parts of the town which is a prominent railway junction. Messrs Dastane, pleader, Karkare and Vaidya made speeches at the first meeting. The response was encouraging, the workers having assembled in large numbers.

## A. I. T. U. C. Executive Meets.

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JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 20.

Messrs. Bhupendutt, Kalisen Mani Sen Sardit, Gurdit Sardit, Gurdit Singh, Kulkarni Deshpande and others arrived here in connection with the All-India Trade Union Congress Committee meeting. Sjt. Subhas Bose, President has also arrived here.

After a heated debate and lively discussions yesterday the house was adjourned for further decision till to-day. The members of the committee will again meet to-day.—Free Press.

## Congress Propaganda In C. P.

—:o:—

A largely attended public meeting was held at Mangrulpeer on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Brijlal Biyani. Messrs. Gole and Sahasrabudhe explained Lahore Congress resolution and the present situation of the country.

In the end the President explained why Independence was necessary and how it was to be obtained and requested the audience to celebrate the All-India Independence Day on 26th January.

# WILL BABU ARBINDO GHOSH COME BACK?

## A Glimpse Of His Ashram.

"Liberty" publisres the following.

Sj. Barindra Kumar Ghose, of Alipur Bomb Case fame, who was so long an inmate in the Pondicherry Ashram of Sri Aurobindo, is on a visit to Calcutta. In view of the interest with which news regarding the Pondicherry Ashram is looked forward to by the general public a representative of "Liberty" availed of the opportunity to get first-hand information from Sj. Ghose.

BARINDRA THEN AND NOW.

The mental picture which many people have of Sj. Barindra Kumar, offender against Sections of the Indian Penal Code for conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor is quiet different from Sj. Barindra Kumar as he is now. For the last six years he has been living a life of meditation cut off from the outside world. Sj. Ghosh who is of slender build, as of old, has now grown long hair, with slight streaks of grey which reminds one of his advancing age. He spoke softly and calmly and his eyes glistened and sparkled through his glasses at times in a rather remarkable manner.

THE GUIDING GENIUS.

Talking about the life in the Ashram, Sj. Ghosh said there were now about eighty-five persons living there. Every year new seekers after spiritual truth from all parts of India and beyond are being attracted there. They are housed in nineteen houses, mostly rented, around the main building in which Sri Aurobindo lives. Each inmate has been given a separate room in the seclusion of which he strives to live a rigorously spiritual life. Mira Devi, who is called the Mother in the Ashram, is in a sense its guiding genius. She looks after its management and gives guidance to "Sadhakas" in their striving after a spiritual life.

When one joins the Ashram, he dedicates all his earthly possessions which go to swell the common fund of the community and the Mother herself looks after the needs of them all. The Ashram is supported mainly by contributions of "Sadhakas." Besides those who live in the Ashram, there are others who belong to this spiritual group, but who living with their families support the Ashram with their earnings and keep in touch with Ashram life by occasional visits to it. An attempt is being made to make the Ashram self-supporting. There is a growing library, a stores department and a bakery, etc., in the running of which all inmates lend a helping hand.

LIFE IN ASHRAM.

People in the Ashram rise early and after bath gather together for the 'darshan' of the Mother with offerings of flower and receive her blessings. After that they retire to their room and immerse themselves in "Sadhana," puruit of literature ,painting and music, etc. according to their individual bent not being considered inimical but rather helpful to the growth of a spiritual life. Except at times of taking meals when members reassemble at the common dining room they mostly keep separate. Those who want to keep away even from that crowd can have their meals in their own rooms. Every attempt is made to keep the amosphere absolutely calm and quiet as helpful to a silent contemplative life. The goal of the Ashram is the attainment and manifestation of the truth of divine life first and foremost and all the rest is secondary. The growth of the external organisation is slow and according to the growing need

To the number of "Sadhakas" in the Ashram every part of India contributes its share but of the community. a Bengal and Guzratt predominate. Mahrattas, however, are conspicuous by their absence, perhaps their too practical outlook on life ill-fits with a rigorously contemplative life. There are seven Mahomedans in the Ashram of whom four are ladies mostly from Hyderabad. Among the Bengalees in the Ashram are Sjt. Suresh Chandra Chakrabarty and Sj. Nalini Kanta Gupta—well-known names in current Bengali literature; also Sj. Anil Baran Roy, a prominent figure in Bengal politics a few years, ago with his sister. Among the newcomers are Sj. Dilip Kumar Roy, the musician, and Srimati Sahana Devi, well-known to Calcutta public for her beautiful voice. Judging by his present mood S. Roy, seems to have struck his root deep in the Ashram life and there is hardly any possibility that he will come back to worldly life again. Another newcomer is Mr. Chadwick—an Englishman, who was lately a professor at the Lucknow University. There are also some Americans, Frenchmen and Englishmen in the Ashram. It is in contemplation to expand the spiritual colony on a much bigger scale when funds are available.

LIFE OF SECLUSION.

Though the executive power is in the hands of the Mother, everything in the Ashram is done with the sanction of Sri Aurobindo. Sri Aurobindo lives in extreme seclusion, confined absolutely with in his rooms, coming out of them three times in a year—21st of February, birthday of the Mother, 15th August, his own birthday and 24th of November—a notable day of spiritual attainment of Sri Aurobindo. On these days even only those who live in the Ashram can see Aurobindo but even at these times no words are exchanged between them. Outsiders can see him on these days by previous appointment.

SRI AUROBINDO'S PROGRAMME

Turning to Sri Aurobindo's future programme, Sj. Barindra Kumar was of opinion that there was hardly any possibility that he would come back to active life again. When the representative referred to the letter which Sri Aurobindo wrote to Sjt. Barindra Kumar a few years ago (published in the now defunct "Narayan") in which Sri Aurobindo said he would come back to active life again after some years. Sj. Barindra Kumar smiled and said "All that is changed now." With the progressive realisation of the inner Truth he was changing his old opinions and once Sri Aurobindo asked an enquirer not to quote his writings against him.

SEARCH AFTER DIVINE TRUTH.

The Divine Truth said Sj. Barindra which Sri Aurobindo is trying to attain and manifest in life is meant to enlarge and change human consciousness and give in the man a new poise knowmajesty of power and truth or ledge amounting to a re-birth a new evolution. Sri Aurobindo may not come back to take up work in the form of a social and political pprogramme as is generally understood but Truth when brought down and realised in life will eventually mean all that and a hundred times more. It has always been so. At the beginning of a great civilisation or a golden era of human progress one invariably finds either a Buddha or a Christ there with the key of the divine knowledge in his hand.

Occasionally Sri Aurobindo communicates his messages in writing to Sadhakas in the Ashram specially on the three occasions referred to above.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1930.

## MAHASABHA REVOLTS AGAINST CONGRESS!

### Resolve To Set Up Candidates For Legislatures.

### CALL TO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

### Move To Start A "Hindu Nationalist Party."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has passed the following resolutions:—

"It is the deliberate opinion of the Mahasabha that for the growth of a sound system of national self-government it is essential that in the future political constitution of India, civic and political rights should not be bason or affected by communal and caste considerations and that the interests of all minorities should be sufficiently safeguarded by guaranteeing them equal protection in the matter of religious freedom and culture and choice of language and instruction.

SET UP CANDIDATES.

"Resolved, in view of the impending by elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha calls the attention of Hindu Sabha organisations throughout the country to the resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha passed at its general session at Delhi in March 1926 to the effect that "the Mahasabha authorises the Working Committee to take in consultation with the Provincial Hindu Sabhas and having regard to the conditions obtaining in different provinces, all proper steps to safeguard Hindu interests including running of its own candidates where necessary."

"HINDU NATIONALIST PARTY."

"Resolved further that in selecting canddates whom the Hindu Mahasabha will support it should as a rule select persons who are nationalists in politics but who are prepared at the same time to safeguard legitimate Hindu interests. In view of the above resolution Dr. Moonje appeals to all provincial sabhas to take immediate steps to give effect to the resolution by starting a Hindu Nationalist Party or in some other way as may be found feasible under local crcumstances."—A. P.

—:o:—

### *C. R. On What Council Boycott Implies.*

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in a letter to Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Chairman of a public meeting held this evening in respect of the Lahore Congress decisions, has appealed not to weaken the Congress by dissentient plans. He says in the letter: "The boycott is first a proof of our serious resolve to stand by the new creed of the Congress. It will also release the energy of Nationalists for full-time Congress work and develop an atmosphere of deliverence from the magic spell of Governmental organisations."—Free Press.

### MADRAS CONGRESS-MEN TO RESIGN.

—:o:—

#### Will They Form New Party ?

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The Congress members of the Madras Legislative Council met yesterday at the Mahajanasabha Hall to consider the situation created by the Lahore decisions particularly with reference to the boycott of the legislatures. Most of the members of the Congress party in the local Council were present besides Messrs. T. Prakasam and Ramdas Pantulu. The leader of the party had sent a telegram expressing his inability to attend urging the party to follow the Congress mandate.

IN TWO MINDS.

It is understood that there was general agreement that the members should resign their seats. The formation of a new party within the Congress if possible and without it if necessary, with a view to organising the ensuing elections and the question of moving the A.I.I.C. to lift the ban on Council entry were discussed but no decision was arrived at. The meeting being adjourned till this evening. It was agreed that Congress members should abstain from attending the Council to-day.—A. P.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY AND OUR DUTY.

—:o:—

#### People Exhorted To Join Demonstrations.

"Independence Day and Our Duty" was the subject of the speeches delivered at a public meeting held under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee on Sunday evening in the open maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, who presided, explained to the audience the significance of the "Independence Day" celebrations. The F Ward (Parel) Congress Committee, he said, had already chalked out its programme for that day and he hoped that the people, without any distinction of class or creed, would join the demonstrations in their thousands and support the resolution issued by the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar in a spirited Marathi speech said that the time had now come for every Indian to gird up his loins and respond boldly to the call of the Congress. The extent of the response that the ptople gave to the Congress demonstrations on the "Independence Day" would show the extent of their sincerety and the strength of their resolve in the demand for National Independence. They should let the world know that they were serious and would know no rest until they had won the Independence of the Motherland.

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhoy made an eloquent and fervent appeal to the people to join the "Independence Day" demonstrations and make them a complete success.

The meeting then terminated.

### Hindustan Seva Dal Week.

—:o:—

HUBLI, Jan. 20.

All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has decided at the last meeting at Lahore to celebrate the Hindustani Seva Dal Week on 28th. 29th and 30th of March when the propaganda of the Dal shall be carried on all thruoghout the country and collections for the Dal as well as enrolment of volunteers will be done.—Free Press.

### HOW KENWORTHY SEES INDIA STATES!

—:o:—

#### Forced Labour For His Shikar.

WILL HE ACCEPT PEOPLES' INVITATION ?

Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, General Secretary, Indian States Peoples' Conference, has sent the following message to Commander Kenworthy, Labour M.P. to his Delhi address.

"Deputed by the Conference I went through all the papers regarding Nal Bavla Shikar in Limbdi State and sifted all facts. I am convinced that forced labour has been exacted from poor ryots in connection with this shikar. I consider Nal Bavla Shikar Enquiry Committee chairman's invitation for personal investigation into his allegations against Limbdi Authorities eminently fair and reasonable. I strongly urge its acceptance for correct knowledge specally after your public contradiction of them after insufficient and superficial inquiry.

BIKANER ADMINISTRATION.

I am deeply pained to see report in times of India of 16th wherein you seem to have expressed appreciation of Bikaner Administration, specially the relations existing between the ruler and the ruled in that State. Real facts regarding Bikaner Administration and conditions of people on Canal Colony area appear to have been ingeniously concealed from you. I can assure you our Conference is in possession of facts that will present the other side of picture. I believe if you care to study facts, as you are reported, you will find this picture dark indeed. I am very sorry you have refused Mr. Amritlal Sheth's invitation to study facts about conditions of States' People from popular view point. I extend cordial invitation and assistance from our Conference for impartial study of this complicated problem which it is impossible to do as the guest of Princes, if you can spare time.—Free Press.

### *SATYAGRAHIS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.*

—:o:—

#### *Protest Against Ill-Treatment.*

JESSORE, Jan. 20.

Some of the Congress workers arrested in connection with the Bandabila Satyagraha and detained in the Jessore jail are reported to have gone on hunger-strike for the last six days, protesting against the alleged ill-treatment and supply of bad food. It is reported that they have been supplied with one blanket only which is insufficient to keep them warm at night, that the quality of the food is also bad and that they have to take their food along with the other ordinary convicted and under-trial prisoners.—Free Press.

### MINERS' HOURS OF WORK

—:o:—

#### Question Referred to I. L. O.

RUGBY, Jan. 19.

The Preparatory Technical Conference on the conditions of work in the coal-mining industry closed at Geneva yesterday. The Conference rejected the proposal of the miners for seven hours and that of employers for eight and was unable to agree on any intermediate number. The only decision come to was to recommend to the governing body of the International Labour Office to place the question of hours on the agenda of the International Conference to be held in June.—B. O. W.

## AMERICA'S LEAD TO THE POWERS.

### Prepared To Proclaim 5 Years' Naval Holiday.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Washington.—It is learned in authoritative circles that the United States is prepared not only to proclaim a five-year holiday in battleship construction but to scrap permanently the eleven American battleships which will become obsolete at the end of the holiday. As an alterativne to the foregoing America is prepared to support the reduction of the size of battleships from 35,000 to below 25,000 or the lowest figure htherto 25,000 or the lowest figure hitherto proposed by Great Britain.—Reuter.

### EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

—:o:—

#### Delegation Pay Courtesy Visits

RUGBY, Jan. 19.

M. Briand and M. Leygues, French Foreign Minister and Minister of Marne respectively, arrived in London yesterday evening to attend the Naval Conference. M. Tardieu, the French Premier who had been delayed at the Hague Conference, arrived this morning and M. Pietrie, French Colonial Minsoer, arrived this afternoon. All the delegations to the Conference are, therefore, now in London.

During the week end the members of delegations have paid courtesy visits to one another and informal exchanges of opinion of a tentative kind have taken place. The first effective business of the Conference will be done to-morrow morning when heads of the delegations will meet at Downing Street to settle the procedure to be adopted for the conduct of the conference. After Tuesday's opening, details such as delegation of subjects to committees, co-ordination of experts with politicians and frequency and nature of public sessions will then be settled.—B. O. W.

### NAVAL POURPARLERS.

—:o:—

#### Delegations To Be Feasted.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Stimson is "much encouraged" by the attitude of Italians. The French and American objectives as regards the Conference are the same. These are sole communications vouchsafed to public as a result of the conversations between the various naval delegations lasting till nearly mid-night for establishing personal contact which will be cemented in a more formal atmosphere to-day.

The King will receive the delegates at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, after which there will be a Government banquet at Savoy Hotel followed by reception at Lancaster House.—Reuter

### ALLEGED HEIR OF THE CZAR.

—:o:—

#### Romanoff Under Medical Examination.

BAGHDAD RUSSIAN'S SYMPATHY.

BAGHDAD, Jan. 19.

Alexi Nickolaivitch Romanoff a young man who claims to be the only son of the late Czar of Russia, was at the request of Iraq Criminal Investigation Department examined by two British medical specialists who confirmed that he is suffering from a rare disease known as haemophilia or slow coagulation of blood from which the Czarevitch was known to suffer in his boyhood. The Russian community in Baghdad is subscribing to the fund with a view to sending Romanoff to Paris.—Reuter.

#### Tribal Battle In Johannesburg

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Johannesburg.—Police reinforcements were summoned to deal with the barbaric battle between Pondos and Shangaans at the compound belonging to the Crown Mines Limited. Three Pondos were stoned to death and the Pondo "general" was murdered at Fordsburg after which both sides uttering ancient war cries fiercely fell to with the result that twelve natives were killed and twenty-nine injured. The Manager of the mines and a police sergeant were felled unconscious Police restored order and seized nine quantities of weapons at Pondos' quarters.—Reuter.

### SNOWDEN SCORES AGAIN.

—:o:—

#### Intervention Averts Hague Deadlock.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Hague.—Further threat of deadlock owing to the disagreement between Italy and Czecho-Slovakia provoked the reintervention of Mr. Snowden after which a compromise was reached, Czecho-Slovakia to pay Italy ten million gold marks instead of the contemplated eleven millions. The Conference is sitting late with hope of settling the Hungarian question.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

by his amendment did not mind the strike and advised the House to devise measures after the strike. He was also surprised that Dr. Choksy had brought that resolution who was against Government. He wished somebody else had brought it.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr) advised Dr. Choksy and the supporters of the strike to approach the Government to appoint a Conciliation Board instead of asking the Corporation to do so.

HIS SYMPATHY FOR WORKERS.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said that people who were capitalists, and directors of joint stock companies were also Labour leaders. Then there were some employees in the Railway who did not look with favour on the Conciliation Board. He failed to understand why Dr. Choksy did not approach the Government of India for Conciliation Board as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had done in the case of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. He sympathised with the grievances of the Railway employees but he would not allow the Corporation to be exploited in their cause.

Mr. Boman Behram moved the third amendment to ask the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union to approach the Government for a Court of Enquiry.

At this stage the question was put to vote and Mr. Talpade's resolution was agreed to as a substantiative proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

## CITY FATHERS AND "DIRECT ACTION" THREAT BY G. I. P. UNION.

### Dr. Choksey's Resolution Turned Down.

### WORKERS ASKED TO APPROACH GOVT.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

After a heated discussion for an hour the Corporation threw off the resolution of Dr. J. N. Choksy for the appointment of a Conciliation Board and agreed to the amendment of Mr. M. N. Talpade to ask the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union to approach the Government for a Conciliatory Board.

The resolution of Dr. Choksy was hotly opposed.

Dr. Choksy proposed: That the Corporation are of opinion that even a one-day strike on the G.I.P. Railway would cause severe dislocation of the City's trade and food supply and would inflict considerable hardship to citizens and suburban residents coming into the City for work, and they are further of opinion that a Board of Conciliation, if appointed, would surely avert the threatened strike on the 4th February next. That the President be requested to forward paragraph 1 of this resolution to the G.I.P. Railway authorities as well as to Government and that the representative of the Corporation on the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Board be requested to lay this matter before the Board."

STRIKE WAS A PROTEST.

Dr. Choksy said that the dispute between the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union and the Agent was going on for the last two years and as a last resort, to express their protest, it was resolved to strike on the February 4. The strike resolution was supported by a strong body like All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri seconded the proposition.

MR. TAIRSEE RAISES POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised a point of order that Corporation were not justified in interfering with the domestic affairs of the G.I.P. Railway.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri said that if the Municipal Corporation would send their representative on the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Board, there was no harm in requesting the Government for a Conciliation Board.

The President ruled the proposition in order as the strike would cause inconvenience to the citizens of Bombay.

POSTPONE TILL FEB. 4!

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment that the consideration of the proposition be postponed till after the 4th February and in the meantime those responsible for strike be asked to give effect to the resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation dated 1st December, 1929 in favour of further negotiations with the Railway authorities.

Mr. Dalvi said that there were 120,000 men employed on the G.I.P. Railway line from Bombay to Delhi out of which only 20,000 were members of two unions, viz, 13,000 in G.I.P. Railwaymen's union and 7,000 in the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union. The members of the Staff Union were against the strike.

"I AM THE PRESIDENT."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: What right have you got to speak about the Staff Union of which I am the President?

Mr. Dalvi continuing said at Nagpur the meeting held under the presidency of Mr. N. M. Joshi had passed a resolution in favour of further negotiations with the railway authorities. Then only the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was in favour of the strike but the members had not given their approval by ballot or votes. The strike was the outcome of the Managing Committee's resolution and the members had nothing to do with it. Besides it was not competent for a third party like the Corporation to interfere and ask the Government or the G.I.P. Railway to appoint a Conciliation Board. No strike was to take place and Mr. Dalvi maintained that it was a bluff to get co-operation of the corporation.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment.

MR. M. N. TALPADE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved another amendment that the Corporation are of opinion that as even a one day strike on the G.I.P. Railway would cause severe dislocation of the city's trade and food supply, they are of opinion that with a view to avoid hardships to the citizens the Railwaymen's Union should be asked to approach the Railway Board for the appointment of a Conciliation Board.

Mr. Talpade said that Under Trade Dispute Act there was a provision that one of the contesting parties could demand from the Government the appointment of Conciliation Board. If they were to go directly to the Government by passing the resolution of Dr. Choksey they would make themselves a laughing stock. He was also surprised that Dr. Choksy who wore the badge of Hammer and Sickle had brought that resolution to approach the Government.

Dr. Choksy: I have nothing to do with the Hammer and Sickle (laughter).

Mr. Talpade: This is a round about way of making Corporation a cat's paw and co-operating with the Government. They boycotted the Whitley Commission and want the Government to appoint Conciliation Board. (laughter).

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai opposed the resolution and asked the Corporation to consider what they would feel if the G.I.P. Railway were to ask them to settle their dispute if the municipal employees went on strike.

Mr. Shivdas Chamsey supported the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought that by passing the resolution the Corporation would be establishing a very dangerous and serious precedent.

STAFF UNION NOT AGAINST STRIKE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta assured the House that the resolution of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was not a bluff but a serious thing. It was also not true that the Staff Union was against the strike. It might have been so till the 17th instant but since then they were seriously considering the question having failed to achieve their demands. During the strike of tin plate workers at Jamshedpur recently the Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution of sympathy and it would be within the competence of the Municipal Corporation to pass Dr. Choksy's resolution.

Mr. Mohmed Umar Rajab pointed out that the railway strike would be more harmful than any other strike. He was surprised to hear that Mr. Dalvi

(Continued in col. 5.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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